DESCRIPTION OF DERWENTWATER, IN CUMBERLAND.

With a perſpective View of that LAKE.

IN our account of Derwentwater, we ſhall principally follow the county hiſtorian, who, without leaving us any thing to regret in point of real taſte, is free from that romantic enthuſiaſm, which renders many of our modern touriſts not only inconſiſtent with one another, but alſo their deſcriptions exaggerated and unfaithful as pictures of nature. Mr. Hutchinſon has carefully avoided this error, while his indefatigable reſearches, where hiſtory is requiſite, add great weight to his authority.

From Cock-ſhoot-hill, ſays Mr. Hutchinſon, we had our firſt proſpect of the lake, which, though inferior in ſize to Ulliſwater, is yet very different in the general features of its environs, and the countenance of the whole. The water, which bears the name of Derwentwater, though embodied in ſo large a lake, ſaid to be ten miles in circumference, was tranſparent as chryſtal, and ſhining as a mirror: over whoſe ſurface five fine iſlands are diſperſed; the neareſt in view was then covered with yellow corn; the reſt clothed with wood. The hills are lofty, riſing on every ſide from the margin of the lake. Here the mountains were in ſome parts covered with graſs, in others with heath: there the rocks were grown with ſhrubs and bruſhwood, which hung in their apertures, and on their ſummits. Little valleys of cultivated land preſented themſelves in the openings and windings of the mountains; and ſmall incloſures and groves of oaks ſtretched up the ſteep ſkirts of ſeveral hills from the brink of the water. At the head of the baſin, the mountains appeared more rugged and romantic.

To the left, the ſcene was winged with the ſtupendous cliffs of *Ladies Rake* and *Eve's Crag*, whoſe feet were clothed with a foreſt; beyond which you might obſerve the precipices that hang over the waterfalls at Lodore and Shepherd's Crag; the opening of Borrowdale, with Caſtle Crag in the centre, terminated the view croſs the lake. On the right hand, the cultivated ſhores riſing ſlowly up the feet of the hills, were varied by ſtrips of corn ground mixing with the meadows; the opening of the valley of Newlands, with its verdent incloſures, interſected by growing fences and little coppices of wood, lay at a further diſtance; and beyond theſe a mighty range of mountains, Cathels and Cauſay Pike, and others, whoſe names are no wiſe profitable in this place, ſkirted by the woods of Brandelan parks, formed the weſtern ſide of this auguſt amphitheatre. In front lay Vicar's iſland, then in corn, on whoſe eaſtern ſhore ſtood a grove of ſycamores ſhading a cottage; at a further diſtance lay St. Herbert's iſland, covered with trees.

We haſtened to the boat, that we might enjoy the pleaſures of the boat in their greateſt perfection; the general view was magnificent and beautiful, but we wanted to take each ſcene apart.—We ordered the boatman to coaſt round the neareſt iſland, called Vicar's iſland, containing about ſix acres, then of corn land; on the eaſtern ſide, a few ſycamores formed a little grove, covering a cottage, which gave the whole a picturеſque appearance. Here we found a ſweet ſhade, while we lay on our oars, during a dead calm, and an unuſual ſtillneſs of the air, to liſten to the ſound of the waterfalls, which ſtruck the ear from every ſide with voices remarkably ſolemn. On a late viſit, we found this iſland highly ornamented with modern buildings, the face of the riſing ground ſmoothened and laid out for the pleaſure of its new lord, Mr. Pocklington, who has expended a large ſum, not only to ornament the ſcene, but alſo in ſupport of annual feſtivals, to induce many viſitors to reſort to Keſ-

wick. The name of this iſland ſeems to be derived from its having anciently appertained to Fountains abbey. After the diſſolution of that religious houſe, with other lands, the iſland was granted out by king Henry VIII, to one John Williamſon: the Ponſonbies of Hale were lately proprietors of this ſweet ſpot, now the ſummer reſidence of Joſeph Pocklington, eſq. whoſe name it now bears.

Now we had the vale of Keſwick to our right, opening upon our view, and extending in a rich plain toward the northweſt, of conſiderable breadth; the ſtripes of corn and little groves ſcattered here and there, formed pleaſing variety, when contraſted with the verdure of the mown meads, ſtruck by the rays of the morning ſun, as they lay oppoſite to the adjoining mountains. In the vale, at this point of view, the church of Croſthwaite, with ſeveral houſes, ſhowed their white fronts, over which the mountains to the right looked at once ſtupendous and gloomy, as they ſtood ſhadowed with the clouds. Skiddaw raiſed his ſolemn head, with a peaked front overlooking Saddlebach and Ullock, together with a range of mountains ſtretching out toward the north: while, on the other hand, the rocks and mountains on the water of Baſſenthwaite formed the other wing of a lofty avenue, extending into the diſtant plains.

We coaſted the right hand ſide of the lake, where the hills, gradually retiring from its margin, riſe to their ſummits, covered with herbage. Here we had a view up the little valley of Newlands, which winds about the feet of the mountains; and, with the verdures of ſmall incloſures of graſs ground, refreſhed the eye, which had laboured with upſtretched looks over the vaſt heights that ſhut it in on every ſide. This is a moſt paſtoral ſcene—little cottages were ſeen diſperſed among the hedge-row trees, and cattle and ſheep depaſturing, climbed the ſteeps. The long extended ſhadows of the mountains ſtretched in many parts croſs the valley, and ſhowed the figure of their ſummits in the ſhade that ſtruck the oppoſite eminences: while through the openings of the hills the ſun beams ſtreamed here and there upon the vale, and brightened the ſcene with a ſoft yellow light.

We landed at St. Herbert's iſland, which contains about four acres of land now covered with young trees, famous for being the reſidence of St. Herbert, a prieſt and confeſſor, who, to avoid the intercourſe of man, and that nothing might withdraw his attention from unceaſing mortification and prayer, choſe this iſland for his abode. The ſcene around him was well adapted to the ſeverity of his religious life—he was ſurrounded with the lake from whence he received his diet. On every hand, the voice of waterfalls excited the moſt ſolemn ſtrains of meditation—rocks and mountains were his daily proſpect, inſpiring his mind with ideas of the might and majeſty of the Creator; and were ſuitable to his diſpoſition of ſoul; ſilence ſeemed to take up her eternal abode: from the ſituation of this iſland, nature has given one half of the year to impetuous hurricanes and ſtorms.

Here we ſhall for a moment diſcontinue Mr. Hutchinſon's account, in order to introduce what Mr. Gilpin has ſaid of this iſland, and of the lake in general.

'If,' ſays Mr. Gilpin,' 'a painter were deſirous of ſtudying the whole circumference of the lake, from one ſtation, St. Herbert's iſland is the ſpot he ſhould chooſe, from whence, as from a centre, he might ſee it in rotation. I have ſeen a ſet of drawings taken from this iſland, which were hung round a circular room, and intended to give a general idea of the boundaries of the lake. But as no repreſentation could be given of the lake itſelf, the idea was loſt, and the drawings made but an awkward appearance.

'As the boundaries of this lake, are more mountainous than thoſe of Windermere, they of courſe afford more romantic ſcenery. But though the whole ſhore, except the ſpot where

we ſtood, is encircled with mountains, they rarely fall abruptly into the water; which is girt almoſt round with a margin of meadow—on the weſtern ſhores eſpecially. On the eaſtern, the mountains approach nearer the water; and in ſome parts fall perpendicularly into it. But as we ſtood viewing the lake from its northern ſhores, all thoſe marginal parts were loſt, and the mountains (though in fact they deſcribe a circle of twenty miles, which is double the circumference of the lake) appeared univerſally to riſe from the water's edge. Along its weſtern ſhores, on the right, they riſe ſmooth and uniform; and are therefore rather lumpiſh. The more removed part of this mountain line is elegant; but in ſome parts it is diſagreeably broken.

'On the eaſtern ſide, the mountains are both grander, and more picturesque. The line is pleaſing; and is filled with that variety of objects, broken ground, rocks and wood, which, being well combined, take from the heavineſs of a mountain; and give it an airy lightneſs. The front ſcreen (if we may ſo call a portion of a circular form) is more formidable than either of the ſides. But its line is leſs elegant than that of the eaſtern ſcreen. The fall of Lodore, which adorns that part of the lake, is an object of no conſequence at the diſtance we now ſtood. Of all the lakes in theſe romantic regions, the lake we are now examining ſeems to be moſt generally admired. It was once moſt admirably characterized by an ingenious perſon (Mr. Aviſon, late organiſt at Newcaſtle) who, on his firſt ſeeing it, cried out. '*Here is beauty indeed—Beauty lying in the lap of horror!*'—

To return to Mr. Hutchinſon's account.—We now purſued our voyage by a woody ſcene, where Brandelow-park, riſing from the edge of the lake, with ſtately young oaks, extended its groves over two round eminences; and ſtretching away behind them, after covering a little intervening valley, roſe on the mountain's ſides to a conſiderable height, and formed a woody amphitheatre, fringed with ſome ſmall ſtrips of corn which grew under its ſkirts; while all the ſcene above conſiſted of ſtupendous rocks and mountains *. The ſtrait boles of the trees, together with the verdure of the ground under their ſhadow, which was perceived to a great depth in the grove, by reaſon of the diſtance of the trees from each other, formed an uncommon and ſolemn ſcene, whoſe beauty was improved by the reflection on the ſmooth boſom of the lake.

We arrived at the borders of Maniſty meadow †, a flat of a few acres at the feet of the mountains, where our boat anchored, that we might enjoy the pleaſures of the ſituation; to the left, the neareſt object was a wooded iſland, edged with rocks; behind which Brandelow parks, and oaken groves, dreſt in the deepeſt green, covered the hills which aroſe immediately from the margin of the lake, and from thence ſtretched up the foot of Cathel's mountain, which lay ſo near us, that it required the eye which viewed its ſummit to be turned almoſt directly upwards: on our right lay another ſmall iſland, on whoſe rocky margin bruſhwood and willows hung fantaſtically; over theſe the diſtant ſhores were ſeen, where the mighty cliffs of Falcon and Wallow crag projecting, ſhowed their groteſque and tremendous brows, in a lofty line of rocks; beneath whoſe feet, a ſtrip of cultivated lands and woods ſhot forth a verdant promon-

* Theſe woods were lately cut down, and the lake is deprived of one of its chief ornaments.

† Maniſty was lately purchaſed by Rowland Stevenſon, eſq. Not far below the houſe is Borrowdale Well, recommended for cutaneous eruptions; it ſprings out of a flat from a ſpar rock. At Maniſty Nook there is another ſpring of much the ſame quality.

tory, which inclined gradually to the lake; in the centre of this view, after the eye had paſſed an expanſe of the cleareſt and ſmootheſt water, then brightened by the noon-tide ſun, Caſtle Rocks were ſeen riſing in a cone, and covered with trees; behind which a lofty mountain lifted its ſunburnt brow, trimmed with heath, exceeded only by Skiddaw in eminence, which was covered with a blue vapour, and almoſt mixing with the clouds, terminated the proſpect. Ullſwater affords a few, but noble and extenſive ſcenes, which yield aſtoniſhment; while Keſwick abounds with a variety of wilder and more romantic proſpects.

After paſſing Bank Park, a rocky and barren promontory, on which a few old and crooked trees are ſcattered, bent and deformed by ſtorms, we entered a fine bay, where the mountains riſe immediately out of the lake; here perpendicular, there falling back in rude and ruinous confuſion, as piled heap on heap from the convulſions of chaos; in other parts ſhelving and hanging over the lake, as if they threatened an immediate fall; the whole forming a ſtupendous circus. To deſcribe this view is difficult, as no language can convey a competent idea of the ſubject, where the variety conſiſts of various features of the ſame wild and enormous objects; rocks and mountains forming the parts of this maſſive theatre. In the front of this romantic ſcene, a ſmall mount preſented itſelf, covered with herbage; ſmall from the mighty ſtature and gigantic members of the other objects on the proſpect. Overlooking the eminence, is a round rock, puſhing his tremendous brow into the clouds, once crowned with ſome kind of a fortreſs. Some viſitants have conceived this was of Roman work. Mr. Weſt, who attributes every thing he can to the monks of Furneſs, conjectures they had ſome ſtrong hold here to protect the mines and ſalt-works; but we have no evidence by whom or for what purpoſe any erection was made here: it might be the ſeat of ſome recluſe, who, from the example of St. Herbert, had enjoined himſelf a life of ſeverity in this uncommon ſituation. Upon a ſtrict examination of the place, it was not poſſible to diſcover the original form of the ſtructure; ſeveral ſtones were found, on ſearching the ground, cut in a geometrical figure, as if deſigned for arches or vaults; and other ſtones appeared to have been wrought. Theſe diſcoveries do not encourage any idea of diſtant antiquity.—But to return to our deſcription—On the ſummit of the mount, ſweetly contraſted by the grey rocks behind, a few ancient trees, or perhaps one patrician oak, grew with peculiar picturesque beauty. The lake now was a perfect mirror. On each hand the cliffs and mountains were ſtrewed with buſhes and ſhrubs: down whoſe ſides ſmall ſtreams of water trilled, like ſo many threads of ſilver, giving a delicate beauty to the grey rocks over which they paſſed: in many places theſe ſteeps are perpendicular, and rent into a thouſand rude columns: in others they are of a tamer aſpect, and compacted in one ſolid maſs, ſtand firm as the pillars of the antidiluvian world. Where the hills are ſeparated, little vallies filled with wood, or narrow winding dells of graſs ground twiſt round their baſes, and give a pleaſing variegation to the landſcape. In ſome places, clefts in the rocks afford a proſpect into a valley behind; in others the overhanging cliffs form rude arches and apertures, through which diſtant mountains are diſcovered. Behind are mountains piled on mountains, where the clouds rolled in heavy volumes, giving a gloomineſs to thoſe regions of confuſion and barrenneſs, which rendered the luſtre of the ſhining lake, and the ſtreams of light which fell upon the rocks, waterfalls and ſhrubs, brighter and more pleaſing.

After making a ſweep upon the lake, we puſhed up the river that feeds it. The water-lily ſpread its broad leaves over the ſurface, and

here and there ſhowed its meek white bells, being at this ſeaſon in full perfection. We anchored near a little but pleaſing habitation, called Lodore; a place perfectly calculated for the abode of a recluſe, and much preferable to St. Herbert's iſland, lying open to the ſouthern ſun, ſheltered from the north by mighty mountains, which almoſt overhang it: and, fronting to the wideſt part of the baſin, it commands a view of the ſeveral iſlands. Manifty meadows and Brandelow parks, with their pleaſing groves, depending from the mountains, ſhade above ſhade; Catbels, and the adjoining eminences, ſurrounding the whole ſcene.

We were landed on a plain of meadow ground, which came to the water's edge, from whence we paſſed to an adjoining wood, at the foot of the rocks behind the Lodore-houſe. After winding through ſeveral paſſes in thoſe thickets, we gained a ſituation where we were delighted with the noble objects preſenting themſelves to our view. Around us was ſpread a grove of tall young oaks, aſh, and birch trees, which gave an agreeable coolneſs and ſhade: above the trees, with uplifted looks, to the right we viewed a mountain of rock, called Shepherd's Crag, a rude circular maſs, ſhelving from the baſe to the ſummit in a ſpiral form; on every plane of which, and every ſtep that hung upon its ſides, herbage and ſhrubs grew in tufts, and a verdant cap covered its crown. To the left there aroſe a perpendicular grey cliff, ſaid to be a thouſand feet high, (but probably above half of that ſuppoſed height) rent into innumerable fiſſures and maſſive columns of venerable looks, with the rage of ſtorms, which whitened it. In the opening between theſe ſtupendous rocks, the river points its whole ſtream, forming a grand caſcade, ſaid to be two hundred feet in height: as the channel is rugged, the water makes a ſheet of foam, thundering among the rocks. Reaching the wood, where the deſcent is leſs ſteep, the ſtream winds among the trees, ſometimes diſcovered, at others concealed, as it ruſhes to the lake. The ſpray from this waterfall, in the evening ſun, ſhows the limb of a rainbow. One would conceive Thomſon had this cataract in his eye, when he wrote his Seaſons—

Smooth to the ſhelving brink, a copious flood
Rolls fair and placid; where collected all
In one impetuous torrent down the ſteep
It thundering ſhoots, and ſhakes the country round.
At firſt, an azure ſheet it ruſhes, broad:
Then whitening by degrees as prone it falls,
And from the loud reſounding rocks below,
Daſhed in a cloud of foam, it ſends aloft
A hoary miſt, and forms a ceaſeleſs ſhow'r.
Nor can the tortur'd wave here find repoſe,
But ranging ſtill amid the ſhaggy rocks,
Now flaſhes o'er the ſcattered fragments, now
Aſlant the hallowed channel rapid darts,
And falling faſt from gradual ſlope to ſlope,
With wild infracted courſe and leſſen'd roar
It gains a ſafer bed, and ſteals at laſt
Along the mazes of the quiet vale.—

On returning from this grand ſpectacle, the greateſt beauties of this lake are thrown into one proſpect; the ground whereon we ſtood was rugged and rocky, ſhadowed with trees; looking over a rich boſom of wood, below us lay the Lodore meadows, where groups of cattle were diſperſed; and, by the ſhore, ſome carpenters were repairing their boats—a circumſtance which enlivened the ſcene. The ſhining lake lay in one ſmooth plane, reflecting the azure ſky, chequered with clouds; over which the Vicar's iſland, yellow with corn, and the wooded iſlands, were fortunately arranged; the mountains, whoſe feet were trimmed with wood, lay in long perſpective to the left. Catſlehead, with its embowered cone, and Lord's iſland, ariſing from the oppoſite ſhore, intervened between us and the vale of Keſwick, coloured with happy tinc-

tures of ſummer; over which the awful Skiddaw, with his inferior race of mountains, frowned in azure majeſty, and cloſed the ſcene. Here were all thoſe beauties of colouring, which Dr. Brown deſcribed. In this proſpect one finds all the order and beauty of colouring mentioned by Maſon:

——Vivid green,
Warm brown, and black opaque, the foreground bears,
Conſpicuous:—ſober olive coldly marks
The ſecond diſtance; thence the third declines
In ſofter blue; or, leſs'ning ſtill, is loſt
In faintеſt purple.

Claude, in his happieſt hour, never ſtruck out a finer landſcape; it has every requiſite which the pencil can demand, and is perhaps the only view in England, which can vie with the ſublime ſcenes from which that painter formed his taſte.

We had now returned to our boat, and ſailing within ſome little diſtance of the ſhore, had a view of the waterfall; while the beauties of the lake, to the ſouth-eaſt, lay in pleaſing perſpective: we looked over a ſmall part of the basin, from whence, on the left, a ſtupendous cliff aroſe, on whoſe ſkirts, and in the rents and ſhelves of its rude ſides, were ſeen ſhrubs and trees climbing to the very ſummit: before us lay the wood from which we had lately paſſed, under whoſe ſhade Lodore-houſe and incloſures were ſeen ſtretching on the water's brink: above theſe the lofty precipice, the waterfall, and Shepherd's Crag, were beautifully diſplayed; while all beyond the mountains formed a creſcent; rock behind rock, and mountain behind mountain, in a moſt aweful arrangement; bringing to our minds thoſe aſtoniſhing ſcenes which characterize the pencil of Salvator.

It may be neceſſary to add, that this lake, from its vicinity to the town of that name, is ſometimes called the lake of Keſwick. Some ſay the ancient name of Keſwick was Derwent town, or the town of Derwentwater. Moſt of our readers will recollect, that the latter gave a title to an unfortunate nobleman.

SKETCH *of the* ACCOMPLISHMENTS *requiſite to form a* CONSTITUTIONAL MEMBER *of the* BRITISH IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[From 'Mortimer's Lectures on the Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finances.']

I CANNOT cloſe theſe Lectures, on the Elements of Politics, with greater propriety, than by giving a general idea of the qualifications requiſite to form an able, independent member of the Britiſh houſe of commons. 'The foundation of every worthy character muſt be laid in early youth, by a rational education, ſuited to the ſphere of life in which men are deſigned to act.'

The ſame accompliſhments will be requiſite for a peer as for a commoner; but the merit will always be much greater in a young nobleman, who makes it the buſineſs of his early years to acquire them, becauſe his ſeat in parliament being hereditary, not elective, his attachment to the ſtudies which form a complete ſenator, are more diſintereſted; for however unqualified, he is intitled, by ſucceſſion, to his ſenatorial dignity.

If this maxim is admitted, it will follow of courſe, that the accompliſhed ſenator muſt be a man who has received the moſt virtuous, liberal, finiſhed education, that human wiſdom can communicate; and that Britiſh electors cannot take a ſurer method to determine the merits of candidates for the important truſt of acting as their repreſentatives in parliament, than to ſcrutinize ſtrictly the early part of life of every man, who preſumes to think himſelf worthy of ſuch an exalted ſtation.

As a guide to my countrymen in

their choice of repreſentatives at ſome future period, when happily, heaven may inſpire them with the virtuous reſolution to reſtore the priſtine vigour of the Britiſh conſtitution; and as an exemplary pattern for every youth who aſpires to public employments in this free ſtate; I ſhall now delineate thoſe additional branches of education, which are as eſſentially neceſſary for all perſons likely to become members of parliament, or ſtateſmen, as the knowledge of the theory of Commerce, Politics, and Finances; the particular ſubjects of theſe lectures.

It is the opinion of Plato, that the Deity, in the formation of mankind, does not temper them all alike, but compoſes them of very different ingredients; and by a beautiful allegory, in which he compares the ſeveral degrees of human excellence to gold, ſilver and braſs, or iron, he draws the outlines of thoſe qualifications which are adapted to the three general claſſes, into which the inhabitants of a nation are uſually divided. It is alſo a tenet of the ancient ſchools, that three things are requiſite to form a perfect man; or, in other words, to make him as complete a reſemblance, as poſſible, of his great Creator; *nature*, *reaſon*, and *manners*.

We need not enter into a fruitleſs controverſy, concerning the perfection or depravity of human nature; it matters not whether we derive a corrupt, maimed, imperfect underſtanding from our parents, in conſequence of original ſin, giving us a natural bias to evil; or whether a rational ſoul is originally given with our bodies, to diſcriminate us from the brutes, and to enable us to form juſt ideas of every object that occurs to us; ſince we may draw an inference from the opinions of the ancients, liable to no objection whatever from the ſyſtems of religion, or philoſophy.

'It is evident, that men who are deſtined to command, to counſel, or to give laws to whole communities, ſhould either be compoſed by nature of finer ſpirits than the bulk of mankind; or ſhould ſtand indebted for them, to education and manners:' at all events, they muſt be endowed with, or acquire preeminent talents diſtinguiſhing them from their fellow-mortals.

If, therefore, an early propenſity to indolence and inactivity, an averſion to learning, ſlowneſs of apprehenſion, or other marks of a ſlender capacity appear in youth, it is the duty of parents and guardians to qualify them ſolely for the ordinary concerns of private life, ſince the faculties which lead to the chief good and happineſs of mankind are deficient, or imperfect in ſuch characters; and it would be an act of injuſtice to our country, to attempt to place them in public ſtations, where ſuperior abilities are required, to ſupport the honour and happineſs of a whole nation. But if, notwithſtanding the diſadvantages of want of genius and education, men of weak underſtandings, availing themſelves of family intereſt, or court favour, will offer themſelves as candidates for offices which are elective; if there is any ſenſe of honour, any regard for the welfare of their country left in the breaſts of the electors, it muſt ſurely be their inclination, as it is their duty, to convince ſuch men of the folly of their conduct, by rejecting them with diſdain.

Next to a happy genius, an early attachment to ſound manners, in defiance of all the allurements of faſhionable diſſipation, ſhould be expected from thoſe who aſpire to public employments; eſpecially of a legiſlative or judicial kind, in a free ſtate. They ſhould be perfect maſters of that part of religious philoſophy, which teaches us to command our paſſions, and lays down the rules and precepts of ſocial virtue; by which we are enabled to purſue with fortitude, temperance, and perſeverance, the principles of honour, probity, juſtice and humanity; to exhibit continual proofs of a perfect knowledge of the moral obligations we owe to ſociety, by a regular courſe

of good behaviour; and to ſhow ourſelves worthy of the honours we expect from our fellow-citizens, by diſtinguiſhed ſobriety and delicacy of conduct: 'For the art of counſelling, directing or governing others with wiſdom and diſcretion, depends on that of living well ourſelves:' how then can we expect, that the man who has paſſed the beſt part of his time in brothels, at gaming aſſemblies, at horſe-races, or in the round of effeminate amuſements, which hourly ſeduce the inhabitants of great cities, ſhould be able to give his advice on any important ſubject, reſpecting the internal, or external adminiſtration of public affairs? Will that man who has made it his boaſt and his conſtant practice to deſpiſe the ſacred duties of religion, to violate the ſtricteſt bonds of amity, to elude the payment of his juſt debts, and to ſet order and decorum at defiance in his nocturnal revels, be a proper perſon to enact laws for the diſtribution of juſtice, for the ſecurity of property, for the preſervation of public tranquillity, or for enforcing obedience to the civil magiſtrate and his ſubſtitutes; or would it not be a burleſque on ſound policy, to conſult ſuch men, on the expediency of war or peace, who really know not when a war is juſt and equitable, a peace honourable or diſhonourable, an alliance dangerous or ſalutary? In fine, it is the ſenator's duty thoroughly to underſtand all the obligations to honour, incorruptible integrity and loyalty, in their full force and utmoſt extent; and not only to know, but to practice, all the moral and ſocial virtues: for theſe attainments he muſt ſtand indebted to the moſt celebrated writers on moral philoſophy, equity, and political economy; and let it be remembered, that in ſuch bodies of electors as uſually aſſemble to nominate candidates at a general election, there are never wanting perſons of learning and experience, capable of judging whether the parties propoſed have purſued ſuch ſtudies as are requiſite to form the character of an accompliſhed ſenator. The freedom of this country, therefore, can never be endangered, if the electors will reſolve to reject all gameſters, debauchees, prodigals and idiots; and to chooſe only ſuch perſons as are properly, as well as legally qualified, to aſſert and maintain the rights and privileges of their conſtituents, and to ſupport the dignity and happineſs of a good king, the father of his people.

It is alſo highly expedient, that a Britiſh member of parliament ſhould be perfect maſter of ancient and modern hiſtory, but more particularly the latter, in which muſt be included the moſt accurate knowledge of every part of the hiſtory of his own country.

From the records of antiquity, he will learn true fortitude, fidelity, juſtice, temperance, economy, and a ſpirit of heroic ardour inciting him to ſacrifice every private conſideration; health, eaſe, fortune, and even life itſelf, for the good of his country, when ſhe is ſo critically ſituated that her preſervation from ruin depends entirely on ſuch ſignal exertions of patriotiſm. Modern hiſtory will make him acquainted with the commercial and political intereſts of thoſe nations, whoſe ſuperiority or rivalry are to be guarded againſt, or whoſe friendſhip and alliance is to be cultivated by his own country; and it ſhould be a fixed rule with electors to obſerve if the candidates for their votes are converſant in the hiſtory of the revolutions of their own country; for he who is not animated by the glorious ſtruggles that have been made in defence of public freedom, and the ſignal ſucceſſes that have attended them, will either be ſupinely indolent and inattentive, when miniſterial power encroaches on the rights of the people, or he will countenance the uſurpation, if not from venality, yet either from want of public ſpirit, or ignorance of the danger to which the conſtitution is expoſed.

The manners and cuſtoms of his countrymen, their natural genius,

temper, general behaviour, and mode of thinking and reaſoning on public affairs, ſhould be thoroughly inveſtigated by every man, who preſumes to ſolicit the honour of repreſenting his fellow-citizens in parliament; and no greater proof can be given of the incapacity, or of the ſiniſter views of a candidate, than a manifeſt contempt of the manners, opinions, and bold, free behaviour of the maſs of the people; for a familiar acquaintance with theſe, enables the accompliſhed ſenator to allay their prejudices and animoſities, to ſilence their clamours, to remove their diſcontents, to ſettle their differences, to quell tumults, to diſperſe rioters, and, ſometimes, to prevent the moſt dangerous inſurrections, by his affable, courteous behaviour, his friendly interpoſition, and his prudent advice: theſe are the advantages ſociety will derive (out of doors) from his knowledge of the diſpoſitions of the people, and how they ſtand affected as to the immediate poſture of public affairs; and, in the ſenate, he will always propoſe lenient, conciliating meaſures for correcting and reforming public abuſes; while, on the contrary, he who heartily deſpiſes the vulgar herd of conſtituents, and what he may be pleaſed to call 'the ſcum of the earth,' will be violent both in the ſenate and in public, and will be ready to aid any deſperate miniſter, who ſhall take it in his head, that exiſting circumſtances render it neceſſary to make the people ſubmit by the ſword, or by rigid and partial proſecutions, to his arbitrary will and pleaſure.'

All the reaſons and ends of government, every occurrence in the adminiſtration of public affairs, the proceedings of all courts of judicature, and all popular aſſemblies, the characters of all perſons who enjoy poſts of honour and confidence in the ſtate, and the views and expectations of thoſe who haunt the drawing-room, and the levees of miniſters, are ſubjects of profound meditation, and of critical enquiry; and will contribute greatly to the accompliſhment of a complete ſenator: 'for the knowledge of men is a principal branch of true wiſdom.'

It is then the duty of Britiſh electors, to caſt a retroſpective eye on the way of living to which their candidates have been accuſtomed; it will be eaſily traced how they have paſſed their time, and whether they have employed it generally, in ſuch a manner as was likely to furniſh them with a competent knowledge of government, and of the ſtate of that civil ſociety, whoſe honour and intereſt they are to ſupport in parliament.

The laſt, and one of the moſt important points I ſhall have occaſion to mention, reſpecting the education of youth deſigned for any public employment, is, the art of ſpeaking in public; which in no country in Europe is ſo eſſentially requiſite as in Britain; and yet is too much neglected.

'Eloquence is the ornament of wiſdom, and the imperial diadem of ſcience:' to what purpoſe will all the attainments already mentioned ſerve, in a public capacity, if the gift of ſpeech is wanting; eſpecially, in a country where it is almoſt impoſſible to mix in ſociety, without being called upon to deliver our ſentiments, on ſubjects of art, commerce, or policy? In all our public aſſemblies we meet with ſpeakers; they cannot proceed well without them: but how mortifying it is to obſerve men of diſtinguiſhed talents, verſed in all the other arts and ſciences, which entertain or inſtruct mankind, ſo deficient in this, that we are put to the torture in hearing them, though we are convinced they are the beſt judges of the matter before them. In the Britiſh parliament, this qualification is ineſtimable, for the ſenator, who to a lively invention, a due arrangement of his ſubject, a happy choice of words, and a graceful attitude, is enabled to add a manly, harmonious voice, will render all his other accompliſhments ſtill more conſpicuous; and ſupport the cauſe of the commonwealth, by the dignity of a complete character. The examples of the power of eloquence in

ancient times, are almoſt incredible; and in our days, we have ſeen its aſtoniſhing effects in a Britiſh houſe of commons. I might be taxed with partiality, if I were to ſpecify the few ſpeakers, who, in the preſent parliament, do honour to themſelves and their conſtituents, by the ſtrength of their reaſoning, the graces of their elocution, and the dignity of their action. But I may freely point out as examples to my young countrymen, thoſe departed great men, who merited the title of Britiſh orators and celebrated ſenators, ſuch were the late earls of Chatham, and Mansfield, lord Camden, lord North, and Edmund Burke.

It has been aſſerted by ſome writers of great reputation, 'That the liberty of the people may, in a great meaſure, be determined by the ſtate of arts and ſciences, in any country.' If theſe are patronized and carried to a great degree of perfection by the rulers of a nation, it is ſaid to be a proof that they are friends to the political freedom of mankind; and the very contrary is ſaid to be the caſe, where the cultivation of them is either totally deſpiſed, or manifeſtly neglected. To this opinion I cannot abſolutely ſubſcribe; becauſe I apprehend that we have, before our eyes, a ſtriking evidence of the futility of the argument: for all the polite arts and ſciences, except one, are cultivated, patronized and ſupported too laviſhly, with a degree of vanity and idle oſtentation, which muſt, in the end, prove highly prejudicial to our commercial intereſts; but the art of eloquence, one of the nobleſt of all human ſciences, is ſhamefully neglected by the nation in general, and is openly diſcountenanced and warmly oppoſed by miniſterial influence in particular: it is likewiſe very remarkable, that in proportion as the arts, which are nouriſhed and ſupported by effeminate luxury, have been favoured in this country, eloquence, which promotes public virtue and ſound manners, has been decried; and as it has declined, ſo we have deviated more and more from the principles of political liberty, which are the pillars of our excellent conſtitution.

Let me then earneſtly intreat my countrymen not to elect mute repreſentatives. Can any thing be more abſurd than the practice of tying the tongues of two or three hundred ſenſible freeholders in a city or county, every one of whom could deliver his ſentiments with fortitude, eaſe and accurary (if not with dignity and elegance) on national concerns, by chooſing a dumb man to repreſent them in parliament. Every candidate who is unable to addreſs his countrymen in a manly, nervous, eloquent ſtile, ſhould be ſet aſide as an unqualified perſon; and the art of ſpeaking well in public, ſhould be made one of the moſt eſſential requiſites for attaining the diſtinguiſhed honour of being the deputy of a free people.

If this reformation takes place, the ſcience of true eloquence, which ſuppoſes that the powers of oratory will only be employed on the ſide of virtue, will be attentively ſtudied; and our future parliaments will be compoſed of men not only willing, but able, to ſtop the progreſs of miniſterial encroachments on public freedom. At preſent, it is demonſtrable that, if the people had more ſpeaking members, the ſhameful practice of cutting ſhort the debates in oppoſition to the miniſtry, by calling for the queſtion, would be impeded, if not effectually prevented; and, vague as the idea may appear, I ſee no reaſon why a miniſter may not be harangued out of his motion, as well as a juryman be ſtarved out of his opinion: at all events, the independent electors of Great Britain will be highly blameable, if they do not make the experiment. I will go one ſtep further, and venture to affirm, that if the ſpirit of true patriotiſm, inſtead of its ſhadow, the ſpirit of party, prevailed univerſally in this country, they would find it more for their intereſt, in the alternative, to give the legal qualifi-

cation to a very poor honeſt gentleman, poſſeſſed of that eſſential accompliſhment, true eloquence, and to elect him as their repreſentative, than to chooſe the principal man in the county, qualified in every other reſpect, but totally deficient in this.

But, in caſes where there is no ſuch alternative, after having aſcertained, by a ſtrict ſcrutiny, the ſeveral qualifications already pointed out, and included in a perfect education; it ſhould be an invariable rule with electors, to prefer men of generous birth, paying particular attention to their family connexions; for we very often receive impreſſions from education, favourable to virtue and public freedom, which are afterward eradicated by the private influence and example of our relations. The hiſtory of every nation affords illuſtrations of this truth; but in none are they more frequent, than in the annals of Britain.

An independent ſituation with reſpect to fortune, and a known contempt of riches, eaſily diſcernible by a liberal, beneficent character, may be conſidered as the final accompliſhments of a Britiſh ſenator.

Happy the people who have the fortitude, diſcernment and virtue, to elect ſuch characters, and ſuch alone, to enact the laws by which they are to be governed, to protect their property, to preſerve and improve their commerce, to raiſe the public revenues with diſcretion, and to note the application of them with a jealous eye.

Permit me now to take my leave of this ſubject, with a few political apothegms, which will ſtand the teſt of the preſent and future times.

If miniſterial influence in parliament ſhould prevail ſo far, as conſtantly to aſſure a majority in the houſe of commons, in favour of every meaſure indiſcriminately, which the reigning adminiſtration thinks proper to adopt and perſiſt in, then farewell to the political preeminence of the Britiſh empire! for glory dwells not with ſlaves, but increaſes or diminiſhes with the liberty of the people.

A free nation may ſurvive temporary thraldom; it may have a ſaviour: but a people enſlaved by their own venal, or daſtardly conduct, can only change from one oppreſſor to another. The natural abode of virtue is by the ſide of liberty: but when liberty degenerates to licentiouſneſs, vice takes her place, and a general diſſolution of all order and decorum enſues.

Remember therefore, my friends, that all extremes are dangerous; you were born free; preſerve the integrity of your virtuous anceſtors, and you will remain ſo.—But if you wilfully adopt the vicious diſpoſitions, manners and cuſtoms of foreign ſlaves, abſorbing every idea of public good, in the faſhionable diſſipations of a round of empty pleaſures, your national character will be loſt, and the diſtinction between you, and the ſubjects of the neighbouring deſpotic ſtates, will ſcarce be viſible. Vice and folly forge the chains of a degenerate nation; bad miniſters only put them on: arouſe then to a ſenſe of public virtue, and you will ſoon find, that the freedom and happineſs of your country depend principally on a vigorous exertion of honeſt principles in the commons of the realm.

And above all, bear it conſtantly in your minds, that in time of war, or any other public calamity, unanimity is the baſis of natural ſecurity: and that laying aſide all party connexions, is the duty of the higher claſſes in the ſtate, to take the lead, and to animate the maſs of the people, by their loyal example, to rally round the throne of a beloved ſovereign; and to form an invincible phalanx againſt the enemies of your king and country.

JUSTINE AND ROSINA.

An affecting Incident.

Related by M. Beaumont in his Travels through the Lepontine Alps.

JUSTINE, whoſe extreme delicacy, and dejected melancholy appearance, has attracted your attention and affected your ſenſibility, was born of poor but induſtrious parents, enriched only with virtuous ſimplicity. It appeared, however, that fortune in ſome degree had ſmiled on her birth, ſince, in conſequence of her mother being taken to tuckle a neighbour's child, whoſe parents were in affluent circumſtances, ſhe became foſter-ſiſter to the young Roſina.

Theſe infants being, as it were, brought up together from the cradle, formed, at the earlieſt period of their lives, a permanent affection for each other, and to ſuch lengths did Roſina carry her partiality, that, when the time of ſeparation arrived, her generous and noble mind ſeemed inſenſible to every kind of amuſement.

Her mother, who loved her with extreme tenderneſs (having loſt her huſband ſoon after the birth of her child) diſtreſſed at ſeeing her miſerable, and deſirous of anticipating every wiſh that could give her happineſs, immediately gained her neighbour's conſent to take their daughter entirely under her protection; ſaying, that ſhe ſhould not only reſide with hers, but that ſhe meant herſelf to ſuperintend their edutation, and they ſhould both be her children; that of courſe they ought not to have any further anxiety concerning their child's future welfare, but rejoice at ſeeing her ſo happily and ſo amply provided for. Elated at the propoſal, theſe honeſt parents the more readily conſented, as, being in ſtraitened circumſtances, and finding their work decreaſing daily, they were ſcarcely able to maintain their family. Thus did Juſtine, at five years of age, quit the paternal roof, to reſide with her young friend.

Roſina's mother being in an extenſive mercantile line at Lyons, by no means deemed it a proper ſituation for the young folks; but giving them to the care of a well-informed female, and an old truſty domeſtic, ſhe ſent them to her country reſidence, a moſt beautiful ſpot at about three miles diſtance: where, free from the unavoidable buſtle and confuſion of a large city, ſhe determined on having them educated, reſerving to herſelf the pleaſing ſatisfaction of viſiting them frequently, in order to witneſs the progreſs they made in their education.

In this delightful ſpot did theſe amiable young friends paſs their time in innocent retirement and rational amuſements, improving their minds, and enriching their underſtandings daily, by every ſpecies of elegant accompliſhments.

With what pleaſing emotions did Roſina's mother perceive, that as their judgement and ideas imperceptibly expanded, the tie of friendſhip became ſtill ſtronger, and their ſolicitude for each other increaſed in the ſame proportion. Seldom were they tempted to go to Lyons, except when attracted by the deſire of ſeeing their parents, who could not always ſo conveniently viſit them: ſo that theſe young folks might be ſaid to have glided through the greateſt part of their youth exempted from thoſe fatal trials which are but too often the cauſe of our misfortunes; and ſurely the innocent and virtuous ſimplicity which reigned in their hearts, and had hitherto guided every action of their lives, ſeemed to inſure them a continuance of tranquil and undiſturbed ſerenity. But alas! how concealed and inexplicable are the ways of heaven! Who can diſcern thoſe fine and ſlender threads that often compoſe the web of our fate!

The lovely and intereſting Roſina,

in the bloom of youth and beauty (having juſt entered her eighteenth year) added to an elegant form and pleaſing manners a great ſhare of ſenſibility, and a ſoul fraught with extreme tenderneſs, which had too unfortunately been enervated by the reading of novels; and though ſhe had hitherto at times experienced only a ſlight and tranſient ſymptom of that baneful and fatal languor, the forerunner of ſtrong and dangerous paſſions, yet was ſhe on the brink of feeling its moſt direful effects.

This charming girl having, in one of her excurſions to Lyons, ſeen an Italian youth, a few years older than herſelf, who had been introduced at her mother's, and whoſe name, to the beſt of my recollection, was Servietti—ſtruck with his noble and manly appearance, and a countenance which beſpoke wit and ſenſibility, the too ſuſceptible Roſina found it impoſſible to regard the young ſtranger with a look of indifference.

This partiality, on further acquaintance, daily increaſed: and finding that he not only realized the favourable opinion ſhe had already formed, and poſſeſſed a general knowledge of the arts ſhe moſt admired, but was beloved and countenanced by the firſt families in Lyons, it is ſurely not to be wondered that ſhe did not ſufficiently guard her unſuſpecting heart againſt the alluring voice of love: a paſſion which ſoon after became reciprocal. For the youth, who had frequent opportunities of converſing with this amiable young woman, no longer able to witneſs ſuch intrinſic merit, without feeling ſimilar emotions of partiality, ſoon formed an attachment, which, to all appearance, might have inſured their future happineſs, had not Roſina, from a dread of diſpleaſing her mother (who, ſhe ſuſpected, might be averſe to their union) concealed the fatal flame which preyed on her vitals, and which finally reduced this unfortunate pair to hurl themſelves together into eternity;—an act which the heart pities, while the judgment condemns.

I cannot follow theſe unfortunate lovers in the various events which preceded that fatal moment; ſuffice it to ſay, Roſina's viſits to her mother became more frequent; till, finding that the country, and its innocent amuſements, had loſt their wonted charms, and that *ennui* and diſguſt ſucceeded, ſhe requeſted her mother to allow her to remove to Lyons; a requeſt which was immediately complied with by the unſuſpecting parent, who, ſeeing her darling and only child gradually declining, flattered herſelf that a change of ſcene might be of ſervice.

The young friends, therefore, quitted their delightful abode, much to Juſtine's regret; who, with reluctant ſteps, accompanied Roſina; being fully perſuaded that from her determined ſecrecy, the happineſs ſhe was then purſuing would be but of ſhort duration. This amiable young woman, who loved her friend with the ſincereſt attachment, and who from the firſt had known her partiality for Servietti, no ſooner ſaw her with her mother, than ſhe again renewed, by every perſuaſive and conſolatory argument, her entreaties that ſhe would unfold the ſecret to her tender parent: but finding her ſtill averſe, ſhe for a time deſiſted.

Then, by a thouſand kind and affectionate attentions, did this generous girl endeavour to cloſe the wound, and pour the balm of comfort into the heart of her infatuated friend; hoping that, by degrees, ſhe might be led to ſucceed in reſtoring to her mind a faint reſemblance of the happy, tranquil ſtate, they had once enjoyed; but in vain. Roſina, rather than believe her friend, cheriſhed the cruel flame; and, inſtead of ſeeking the advice of a tender mother, which ſhe ſtood ſo much in need of, encouraged the conſuming flame in ſilence, and pined in endleſs hope.

Juſtine, on finding that neither tears

nor intreaties availed, determined on trying her laſt reſource: and, though a cruel and trying taſk, ſhe candidly confeſſed, that, if ſhe ſtill perſiſted in her ſilence, ſhe ſhould unavoidably break through every tie of friendſhip, and prefer relinquiſhing what ſhe held moſt dear, rather than become ungrateful to her benefactreſs. Thus, compelled to ſacrifice the confidence of friendſhip to the ſentiments of gratitude, ſhe inſtantly repaired to Roſina's mother, and not only apprized her of her daughter's deplorable ſituation and partiality for Servietti, aſſuring her that ſhe had uſed every perſuaſive argument to prevail on her to diſcloſe the fatal ſecret, but added, that this confidence was not to be diſregarded, for that ſhe knew the attachment preyed on Roſina's mind, and might, in the ſequel, prove fatal.

The deluded parent, reſting confidently on her daughter's virtue and innocence, paid ſcarcely any attention to Juſtine's report; yet, leſt ſhe might appear totally to diſbelieve it, ſent her daughter to Avignon, on a viſit to ſome relatives, where ſhe made a conſiderable ſtay; an abſence, which would doubtleſs have proved effectual, had not the mother's ill-timed affection, who could but ill diſpenſe with the cruel, and, as ſhe thought, unneceſſary ſeparation, haſtened Roſina's return; for, in conſequence of having imparted to Juſtine, the deſire ſhe had of fetching her home, they both inſtantly ſet off for Avignon, and brought back her daughter, apparently reſtored to health and ſpirits. No ſooner had ſhe regained her wonted confidence in her friend, than ſhe ſeemed anxious to return to that delightful abode, where they had previouſly experienced happineſs and content.

The fond and credulous parent, pleaſed at the requeſt, haſtened their departure; far from ſuſpecting that, the moment ſhe acquieſced, her fate would be decided. For, in allowing her to return to ſolitude, ſhe not only ſigned her own death warrant, but that of her beloved child. Ere two months had elapſed ſince the young friends had quitted Lyons, as they were ſitting together at ſupper, talking over the many intereſting ſcenes they had witneſſed from their infancy, and dwelling particularly on the early and laſting friendſhip they had formed for each other, Roſina ſuddenly changed colour; and complaining of indiſpoſition, intreated Juſtine to excuſe her retiring earlier than uſual; but not to be alarmed, as ſhe ſhould ſoon be better.

The unſuſpecting friend, from the idea that ſhe had entirely conquered her attachment for Servietti, not having heard her mention him ſince her return, made no farther enquiry, but remained, till alarmed about an hour after, when all was ſilent, and every one, as ſhe thought, retired to reſt, ſave herſelf, by the report of two piſtols, which appeared to iſſue from a part of the houſe contiguous to their chapel.

Petrified with horror, and filled with a thouſand apprehenſions, ſhe endeavoured to recollect herſelf, and directed her tottering ſteps toward Roſina's apartment,—when, behold! the aged and venerable domeſtic, previouſly mentioned, met her before ſhe had been able to reach it, and with broken and unintelligible accents, intermixed with tears of ſorrow, which trickled down his furrowed cheeks, unfolded ſuch a tale as harrowed up her ſoul. 'His dear young miſtreſs; his child,' as he was wont to call her (being in the family at the time of her birth) 'his dear young miſtreſs,' he ſaid, 'was no more—that infamous, that deteſtable Servietti, had murdered her in the chapel; and not deeming that a ſufficient crime, had added the one of murdering himſelf.'

Paint to your mind, if you can, the deplorable and agonizing ſituation of this generous and amiable young woman; for, ere the tale had been half told, ſhe had fainted: and a long time elapſed before ſhe could be reſtored to her recollection. On enquiry, it appears that the lovers had had frequent interviews with each other ſince Roſina's return, though unknown

to her friend, that ſhe had even that very day fixed on the hour for the completion of a deed at which humanity ſhudders.

To ſuch lengths had theſe unfortunate victims carried their infatuation, that, in order to fall at one and the ſame moment, the piſtols had been tied to the back of a chair, in the form of a *ſautoir*, or croſs. A prayer book was found by them, opened at the funeral ſervice: and cloſe to Roſina a Bible, in which lay a paper, ſoliciting forgiveneſs from God and her mother, for the raſh and atrocious act ſhe was on the eve of committing; requeſting her parent, in the tendereſt terms, to continue her affection for her friend, who was, indeed, more deſerving the appellation of daughter than herſelf: for, unable to exiſt without Servietti, ſhe had flown to the cold arms of death, to eaſe her of her ſufferings.

Thus, alas! periſhed in the prime of life and beauty, theſe amiable and ill-fated lovers, who would, doubtleſs, have been ornaments to ſociety, had not a falſe idea of virtue led them not only to commit ſuicide, but occaſioned the death of a fond and tender parent, who diſtracted at the loſs of her child, ſurvived her a few days only, and was buried in the ſame grave.

The unfortunate Juſtine, the laſt ſurviving victim of this mournful tale, finding herſelf bereft of every comfort, and thrown into a ſtate of penury by the mercenary and cruel hands of wretches who had till now viewed her with envy and diſſatisfaction; and who, elated at ſeeing no proviſion made for this helpleſs girl, forced her to return beneath the humble parental roof, where, with all fortitude and reſignation poſſible, ſhe endeavours to ſuſtain her irreparable loſs.

ON ANTIPATHIES.

THE word *antipathy* literally taken ſignifies incompatibility: but for the moſt part the term antipathy is not uſed to ſignify ſuch incompatibilities as are merely phyſical: it is reſerved to expreſs the averſion which an animated or ſenſitive being feels at the real or ideal preſence of particular objects. In this point of view, which is the light in which we at preſent conſider the term, antipathy, in common language, ſignifies a natural horror and deteſtation, an inſuperable hatred, an involuntary averſion, which a ſenſitive being feels for ſome other object, whatever it is, though the perſon who feels this abhorrence is entirely ignorant of its cauſe, and can by no means account for it. Such is, they ſay, the natural and reciprocal hoſtility between the ſalamander and the tortoiſe: between the toad and the weaſel: or between ſheep and wolves. Such is the invincible averſion of particalar perſons againſt cats, mice, ſpiders, &c.: a prepoſſeſſion which is ſometimes ſo violent, as to make them faint at the ſight of theſe animals. Of theſe, and a thouſand other antipathies, the ancient naturaliſts, the ſchoolmen, and the vulgar, form ſo many legends; and relate them as certain facts, that they may demand an explanation of them from the philoſophers. But theſe ſages begin with inveſtigating whether ſuch antipathies actually exiſt or not.

To explore the matter without prejudice, we ſhall find it neceſſary to abſtract from the ſubjects of this diſquiſition, all ſuch antipathies as are not aſcertained: as that which is ſuppoſed to be felt by hens at the ſound of a harp whoſe ſtrings are made of a fox's bowels, between the ſalamander and tortoiſe, and between the weaſel and the toad. Nothing is leſs confirmed, or rather nothing is more falſe, than theſe facts, with which vulgar curioſity and aſtoniſhment are amuſed and actuated: and though ſome of theſe antipathies ſhould be aſcertained, this would be no proof that the animals which feel them are

not acquainted with their cauſes, according to their mode and proportion of knowledge: in which caſe it will be no longer the antipathy which we have defined.

We muſt, in the ſecond place, abſtract thoſe antipathies which can be extinguiſhed or reſumed at pleaſure: thoſe fictitious averſions, which certain perſons feel, or pretend to feel, with affected airs, that they may appear more preciſe and finical, or ſingularly and prodigiouſly elegant: that they may ſeem to have qualities ſo exquiſitely fine, as require to be treated with peculiar delicacy. One who beſtows any attention on the ſubject, would be aſtoniſhed to find how many of theſe chimerical averſions there are, which are pretended, and paſſed upon the world by thoſe who affect them as natural and unconquerable.

When we abſtract thoſe averſions, the cauſes of which are known and evident; we ſhall be ſurpriſed, after our deduction of theſe pretended antipathies from the general ſum, how ſmall, how inconſiderable, is the quantity of thoſe which are conformable to our definition. Will any one pretend to call by the name of antipathy, thoſe real, innate, and inconteſtable averſions, which prevail between ſheep and wolves? Their cauſe is obvious: the wolf devours the ſheep, and ſubſiſts upon his victims; and every animal naturally flies with terror from pain or deſtruction: ſheep ought therefore to regard wolves with horror, which for their nutrition tear and mangle the unreſiſting prey. From principles ſimilar to this, ariſes that averſion which numbers of people feel againſt ſerpents; againſt ſmall animals, ſuch as reptiles in general, and the greateſt number of inſects. During the credulous and ſuſceptible period of infancy, pains have been taken to impreſs on our minds the frightful idea that they are venomous; that their bite is mortal; that their ſting is dangerous, productive of tormenting inflammations or tumours, and ſometimes fatal: they have been repreſented to us as ugly and ſordid; as being, for that reaſon, pernicious to thoſe who touch them; as poiſoning thoſe who have the misfortune to ſwallow them. Theſe horrible prepoſſeſſions are induſtriouſly inculcated from our infancy; they are ſometimes attended and ſupported by diſmal tales, which are greedily imbibed, and indelibly engraven on our memories. It has been taught us both by precept and example, when others at their approach have aſſumed in our view the appearance of deteſtation and even of terror, that we ſhould fly from them, that we ſhould not touch them. Is it then wonderful (if our falſe impreſſions as to this ſubject have been corrected neither by future reflections nor experiments) that we ſhould entertain, during our whole lives, an averſion for theſe objects, even when we have forgot the admonitions, the converſations, and examples, which have taught us to believe and apprehend them as noxious beings? and in proportion to the ſenſibility of our frame, in proportion as our nerves are irritable, our emotions at the ſight of what we fear will be more valiant, eſpecially if they anticipate our expectations, and ſeize us unprepared, though our ideas of what we have to fear from them are the moſt confuſed and indiſtinct imaginable. To explain theſe facts, is it neceſſary to fly to the exploded ſubterfuge of occult qualities inherent in bodies, to latent relations productive of antipathies, of which no perſon could ever form an idea?

It is often ſufficient to influence a perſon who had formerly no averſion for an object, if he lives with ſome other aſſociate who gives himſelf up to ſuch capricious panics: the habit is inſenſibly contracted to be agitated with diſagreeable emotions at the preſence of an object which had been formerly beheld with indifference and cold blood. I was acquainted, ſays the author of the article Antipathy in the

French Encyclopedie, with a perſon of a very ſound underſtanding, whom thunder and lightening by no means terrified: nay, to whom the ſpectacle appeared magnificent, and the ſound majeſtic: yet to a mind thus ſeemingly fortified againſt the infectious terror, no more was neceſſary than ſpending the ſummer with a friend in whom the appearance of lightening excited the ſtrongeſt emotions, and whom the remoteſt clap of thunder affected with extravagant paroxyſms, to become timid in exceſs at the approach of thunder; nor could he ever afterward ſurmount the fear which it inſpired.—The frightful ſtories of dogs and cats, which have killed their maſters, or which have given them mortal wounds, are more than ſufficient to inſpire a timorous perſon averſion againſt thoſe animals; and if the olfactory nerves of ſuch a perſon be delicate, he will immediately diſcover the ſmell of them in a chamber: diſturbed by the apprehenſion which thoſe effluvia excite in his mind, he gives himſelf up to the moſt violent uneaſineſs, which is tranquillized when he is aſſured that the animal is no longer in the room. If by chance, in the ſearch which is made to calm the uneaſineſs of this timorous perſon, one of theſe creatures ſhould at laſt be diſcovered, every one preſently exclaims, *a miracle!* and admits the reality of antipathies into his creed; while all this is nothing but the effect of a childiſh fear, founded on certain confuſed and exaggerated ideas of the hazard which one may run with theſe animals. The antipathy which ſome people entertain againſt eels, though they are eaten by others with pleaſure, ariſes from nothing but the fear of ſerpents, to which theſe fiſhes are in ſome degree ſimilar. There are likewiſe other antipathies which do not originate in the imagination, but ariſe from ſome natural incongruity; ſuch as we often remark in children, for particular kinds of victuals, with which their taſte is not offended, but which their ſtomachs cannot digeſt, and which are therefore diſgorged as ſoon as ſwallowed.

To what then are thoſe antipathies, of which we have heard ſo much, reducible? Either to legendary tales; or to averſions againſt objects which we believe dangerous; or to a childiſh terror of imaginary perils; or to a diſreliſh, of which the cauſe is diſguiſed; or to a ridiculous affectation of delicacy; or to an infirmity of ſtomach: in a word, to a real or pretended reluctance for things which are either inveſted, or ſuppoſed to be inveſted, with qualities hurtful to us. Too much care cannot be taken in preventing, or regulating the antipathies of children: in familiarizing them with objects of every kind: in diſcovering to them, without emotion, ſuch as are dangerous: in teaching them the means of defence and ſecurity, or the methods of eſcaping their noxious influence: and, when the rational powers are matured by age, in reflecting on the nature of thoſe objects which we fear, in aſcertaining what has been told concerning their qualities, or in vigorouſly operating upon our own diſpoſitions to overcome thoſe vain repugnancies which we may feel.

On the MEANS *to be employed for* MULTIPLYING FISH.

[By C. Nouel, Member of the Jury of Inſtruction at Rouen*.]

PERMIT me to call your attention, and that of your readers, to the advantages which might reſult to France by encouraging the multiplication of fiſh; a branch of public economy too much neglected, notwithſtanding the experiments of our neighbours, and the ſucceſs they have obtained. It is an unexplored mine preſented to national induſtry. What

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products might we not expect, if our patriotic efforts, directed toward it, ſhould have for their object an increaſe of the natural productions of our rivers; the reſtocking our pieces of water, ponds, and lakes, rendered uſeleſs by long neglect! Two methods, which might be adopted with equal facility, would conduct to this reſult. The firſt conſiſts in conveying from the lakes to the rivers, and from the rivers to the lakes, fiſh found only in one of them; the ſecond, in introducing into freſh water, as it were inſenſibly, and by means of artificial ponds, fiſh produced in ſalt water, giving the preference to thoſe ſpecies which by their habits and manner of living might be fitteſt for this kind of naturalization.

We have already had inſtances of fiſh being conveyed from one river to another, or from a river to a lake, and *vice verſa*. This method has been employed with ſucceſs in Germany in regard to the ſhad, with which ponds and pieces of ſtagnant but clear water, with a bottom of ſand and gravel, preferred by the ſhad to all others, have been peopled. In the year 1779, Dr. Bloch wrote me from Berlin that this experiment had been attended with complete ſucceſs. It is not above fifty years ago that Mr. Copland [of Collieſton] conveyed perch into the Ken-loch and the river Urr, where they have thriven remarkably well; as has been the caſe with the trout taken from the river Leven and depoſited in Loch Long, in the county of Renfrew. The carp, which is a fiſh peculiar to warm climates, has been ſucceſſively introduced into the rivers and ponds of Pruſſia, Denmark, and England. Linnæus ſays poſitively that this fiſh formerly was not known in Sweden; and in my opinion it is ſtill unknown in Livonia, unleſs it has been conveyed thither within theſe few years. The freſh water gourami in the Iſle of France, where it has multiplied prodigiouſly, came originally from Bengal. It was M. Poivre, that philoſophic adminiſtrator, who had the honour of enriching the rivers of this iſland with a fiſh which in goodneſs and ſhape may be compared to the ſhad. That ſmall fiſh, the brilliant gold and ſilver colours of which all admire, the Chineſe dorado, was brought to Europe from the northern part of China. If ſo much was done for a uſeleſs fiſh, valued merely on account of its ſhining robe, by making it traverſe the ſeas to embelliſh, in compliance with faſhion, our halls and our cabinets, why ſhould we not do the ſame to obtain fiſh uſeful to man, which would recompenſe our troubles and our ſacrifices? The Romans, fated with victories and triumphs, received from tributary Aſia the rareſt ſpecies of fiſh to make a figure on their tables at their feaſts. What the Romans did for the luxury of the rich, let us do for the general good, for the utility of the poor; and let us diſtribute to every river in France the beneficent germs of a new fecundity, which will double their productions and their produce.

Our rivers do not contain more than about twenty indigenous ſpecies, and ſome migratory fiſhes, which at certain periods of the year aſcend to a certain diſtance from their mouths, or, like the ſalmon, ſwim toward their ſources as far as they can. The ſmall rivers poſſeſs ſtill fewer ſpecies; the greateſt part even are confined to the tench, the trout, eels, and ſome ſmaller fiſh of little value. How advantageous would it be to introduce into theſe rivers a multitude of foreign fiſh, which in theſe waters would find aliment more agreeable to their taſte, and which would enjoy a temperature as analogous to their wants as favourable to their reproduction?

The Seine, which I ſhall take as an example, nouriſhes many ſpecies of ſalmon and cyptini; but how many other fiſh of the ſame kind might be propagated in it! If the Seine poſſeſſes the ſalmon, it wants the thymallus, the umber of Auvergne, the lavaret, the murena, of Germany,

the grilſe of Scotland, the pala of Swiſſerland, the ferra of the lake of Geneva, &c. Why ſhould not the carpio of the lake di Guarda, the *ſchwarz ritter* (charr) of the lakes of Berchſtoldgaden, an excellent kind of ſalmon, highly praiſed by baron de Moll, a naturaliſt of Salzbourg, ſucceed in France, if that bottom, which they are moſt attached to, were procured for them, at the foot of the Ardennes or the Voſgues? Why might they not be afterward gradually introduced into our ſmall rivers? Can it be believed that the numerous tribe of the trout kind, the white, red, black, yellow ſpotted; the whitling, charr, bull, phinnoc, par, ſparling, &c. which ſwarm in the rivers in Scotland, would refuſe to ſupply our colonies with their ſpecies? No. There can be no doubt that they would bring thither that fecundity, abundance, and riches, which render them ſo valuable to their native ſtreams. The caſe would be the ſame with the *boudelles* and *büglings* offered to us by the lakes of Swiſſerland; the gudgeon, the cyprinus ballarus, and the ſalmo umbla, bred in the rivers of lower Germany. Let us open, then, with theſe countries a philoſophical and liberal exchange of the beſt fiſh of France for thoſe of which we wiſh to be poſſeſſed.

The ſecond method of multiplying the number and quantity of the natural productions of rivers, would be, as already ſaid, to convey into the freſh waters thoſe fiſh produced in ſalt water.

Nature herſelf gives us examples, and we have nothing to fear if we take her as our guide. Fiſh, originally produced in ſalt water, have voluntarily eſtabliſhed themſelves in freſh, where they have loſt all remembrance of the tumult of the waves amid which thoſe of their ſpecies play and ſport. Several lakes of Scotland poſſeſs ſalmon, which, abandoning their erratic taſte for a calm and ſettled life, have there become gradually naturalized. The ſalmon of the rivers Cluden and Nith, as well as thoſe of the Dee, are evidently indigenous, as is proved by their external form. The ſturgeon, the ſterlet, and different kinds of ſalmon, which Pallas obſerved in the Kama, reſide there, according to this naturaliſt, without interruption, and never deſcend to the Caſpian ſea. This celebrated traveller found the ſea-dog in the lake Baikal, though it is never caught in the Eniſſei nor in the lower Angora. He ſuppoſes, indeed, that it has been conveyed into that lake in conſequence of ſome conſiderable variation in the level of the globe, or by ſome other extraordinary event. On one hand, we ſee the *foudre*, a ſalt water fiſh, inhabit at preſent the Seine, and loſe itſelf in the banks of Tournidos, twenty-four miles above Rouen: on the other, Liancourt found the herring in the Elk, Potowmack, Hudſon's river, and the Delaware, rivers of North America; and, according to Twiſs, the ſame fiſh is caught in the freſh water lakes of Ireland: it is found in prodigious ſhoals in the baſins of Loch-Lomond and Loch-Eck, in Scotland; it aſcends alſo the river Forth along with the ſalmon, and even to a very great diſtance from the ſea. In Pruſſia, it has been ſeen in the Oder, in the environs of Stetten, at the diſtance of more than ninety miles from the mouth of that river; and I have been often told by the fiſhers of Mark and Enckhuſen, that the herring is found in the river Vollenhoven on the other ſide of the Zuyder Zee, eſpecially toward the end of the fiſhing ſeaſon.

There is no doubt, then, that theſe different ſalt water fiſh might be eaſily naturaliſed in freſh water; and that the caſe would be the ſame in regard to many other ſpecies, if proper care were taken, after their removal, to beſtow on them that attention neceſſary to enſure ſucceſs to the experiment. We have a proof of this in the ponds of Eaſt Frieſland. The large plaice, tranſported thither from the North Sea, have multiplied by myriads; and

they now people thoſe pieces of water which before were totally unproductive. While encouraged by thoſe examples, is there any reaſon to doubt of ſucceſs? Has not the induſtry of man, ſeconded by perſeverance, obtained reſults far more aſtoniſhing than thoſe which might be expected from ſuch experiments? By care and attention he has been able to naturalize birds of paſſage, produced in diſtant latitudes, and which are now domeſticated. Diveſting themſelves of their ſavage and free ſtate, the ſtork, the gooſe, the duck, and the ſheeldrake *(anas tadorna)* have increaſed, in the courſe of time, the number of our poultry and the inhabitants of our farmyards. The rabbit has forgot its paternal burrows, the pigeon and the turtle-dove have deſerted the hoſpitable hollows of the oak to inhabit among us; and from this amiable bird, to that ſuperb animal which ſhares in the labours of man, how many living beings have exchanged their manners for habits and wants which we have forced them to adopt? Man, the ſovereign of nature, has not confined his dominion to that which he exerciſed over animals; and though the domain of the vegetable kingdom ſeems placed beyond the limits of his power, trees and vegetables of every kind have been ſubjected to trials and experiments, the ſucceſs of which ſeems almoſt miraculous. Guided by the ſpirit of invention, and enlightened by genius, art has every where triumphed. What has been done, therefore, for the ſurface of the earth, by collecting in different points vegetables brought from every part of the globe, and aſtoniſhed at living together, let us do alſo for the population of our internal waters.

In the year 1799, I had the honour of reading, in one of the ſittings of the national inſtitute, a memoir on the means and advantages of naturalizing the herring, a ſalt water fiſh, in the waters of the Seine, near its mouth, &c. The account of the proceſſes for accompliſhing this end, which I there pointed out, are not ſuſceptible of analyſis, and therefore cannot be introduced into this eſſay; it will be ſufficient for me to ſay, that the report of Lacepede- Cuvier, and Teſſier, was entirely in their favour. At preſent, I am ſtill more convinced of the efficacy of the means which I then propoſed; and I have no doubt that, if artificial ponds were formed on the edges of rivers, the experiment would be attended with complete ſucceſs. Every man who catches a fiſh, ſays Dr. Franklin, draws from the water a piece of money. Let not the maxim and example of this philoſopher be loſt to poſterity; let them rather produce fruit, like ſtrong and vigorous ſeed ſown in a fertile ſoil. Having obſerved in New England that the herrings aſcended from the ſea into one river of that country, while a ſingle individual was never ſeen in another river, ſeparated from the former by a narrow tongue of land, and which communicated alſo with the ſea, this philoſopher took the leaves of ſome plants on which the herrings had depoſited their ova, already fecundated, and conveyed them to the river which was deprived of the annual viſit of theſe fiſh. The ſucceſs of this experiment ſurpaſſed his expectation; the ova were completely productive, and the following year the river was peopled with a numerous ſhoal of herrings, which ſince that time have continued to frequent it.

This fiſh is not the only one which I wiſh to ſee naturalized in freſh water; to the herring I ſhould add ſeveral ſpecies of the pluronectes, ſuch as the brill, the barbue, and other flat fiſh, which, poſſeſſing traits of the family of the flounder, have alſo ſimilar wants and habits: I ſhould add alſo the mullet, the goby, the whiting, the gar-fiſh, and perhaps one or two ſpecies of the gurnet. I would pay the greateſt attention poſſible to the nature of the water proper for each ſpecies. This happy choice is the

principal condition, and that which could enſure ſucceſs: but I would ſelect in particular for this colonization the fiſh found in lakes, which, though little known, are more numerous than is commonly ſuppoſed, and ought to be ſo.

At the epoch of the grand revolutions of the globe, when a part of the primitive earth emerged from the middle of the ocean, and pieces of water were formed without any current, the ſpecies of fiſhes were variouſly diſperſed. Every lake in Swiſſerland and Bavaria poſſeſſes ſome ſpecies ſo peculiar to it as not to be found in any neighbouring lake. Confined within their narrow baſins, theſe inſulated ſpecies lead a melancholy vegetative ſort of life, almoſt exiled from the world. It is therefore through a very juſt predilection for theſe fiſh, priſoners in their lakes, that they ſhould be the firſt employed for the execution of my plan.

This plan, indeed, would be attended with two advantages, beſide the increaſe of proviſions, which would at length be the reſult of it. 1ſt, The increaſe in individuals, as in ſpecies, would neceſſarily introduce economical ways of preparation, to render the uſe of theſe fiſh more general and more extenſive. Many of thoſe conſumed freſh, would be ſalted, pickled, or dried, with ſucceſs. The Scots griſſe is exported to diſtant countries. Salmon, ſmoked after the manner of the Livonians, is in great requeſt at Hamburgh, though there are fat ſalmon in the Elbe. The gudgeon would be dried, as is practiſed in the Iſle of Oëſel; the plaice, the brill, and the ſole, according to the Dutch method of Katwyk, imitated on the banks of the Volga in drying the bream, &c. The *boudelle* would be pickled along with the ſhad. Pallas ſays that the latter is very proper for being ſmoked; and on this occaſion he mentions the Mardouan-Tſchouvaſches, who dry in the open air ſuch of theſe fiſh as they are not able immediately to conſume. All fiſh of the ſalmon kind, the ſparling excepted, and many of the genus of the cyprinus, would be ſuſceptible of different kinds of preparation, which would give them an additional value in commerce.—2d, If ſociety in general, on the one hand, gained an increaſe of proviſion; ſcience, on the other, would derive great advantages in regard to the improvement of phyſical knowledge. More ſpecies being collected, they would be leſs apt to eſcape the eye of the obſerver, who would thus be better able to examine every thing intereſting in theſe animals in regard to their organization, nutrition, multiplication, and habits, and to whatever conſtitutes their harmonies and contraſts. We are little acquainted with the induſtry of fiſhes; they are too far beyond our reach. We do not, however, preſume, as was ſaid very juſtly by Bonnet, that all their employment is confined merely to eating each other.

Let us procure, then, theſe fiſh: it is well known that in Germany fiſh are tranſported alive to a diſtance of ſixty miles and more. Let us place theſe adoptive ſpecies in convenient ponds, where they will forget their lakes; where they will find their accuſtomed food, tutelary ſhelter, and thoſe aquatic herbs the ſhade of which they were fond of in the days of their infancy, and which will invite them to reproduce in their turn. Hot beds are formed for vegetables; let us form a new kind for fiſhes. A moderate ſum will be ſufficient to enable us to collect a great many ſpecies; and we ſhall ſoon be paid, with intereſt, for our expences and ſacrifices. Fiſhery is the agriculture of the waters: the fiſhes themſelves will be at the trouble of ſowing the ſeed, and man will have nothing to do but to collect the harveſt.

CHARACTERS.

By the late Mrs. ROBINSON.

[From the Third Volume of her 'Life and Poſthumous Works.']

THE TOAD-EATER.

OF all the *non-entities* which diſgrace the temple of the ſupreme faſhion, I have diſcovered none ſo contemptible, as that appendage to exalted rank, vulgarly denominated a toad-eater. I have found this ſpecies of reptile in almoſt every manſion of profligacy and profuſion. I have ſeen their ſmiles at the tables of exalted dupes: I have heard them whiſper the arrangement of an intrigue to a falſe wife, while her huſband has been flattered with the title of friend or patron! I have obſerved this ſeemingly domeſtic aſſociate feaſting at the luxurious table of a man of rank, while he ſettled an aſſignation for the favourite of his pleaſures, with a no leſs diſtinguiſhed *enamorato*. At other periods I have known him carrying on an illicit intercouſe with the friend's wife, winning his money at a gaming-table, ridiculing his prodigality, condemning his falſe pride, and proclaiming his ignorance, even in the preſence of his moſt intimate aſſociates; at the ſame time, that he ſmiled in his face, and, with little leſs than the idolatry of a bigot, extolled him for every virtue that can adorn humanity.

It has often aſtoniſhed me to behold men of real underſtanding, the dupes of theſe poiſonous *animalcula*. And yet they have acceſs to the tables of the wealthy and the profuſe, while the ſons of genius are left, in obſcurity, to periſh. I have even ſeen women of talents and acknowledged judgment countenance, and eſteem ſuch beings, in preference to the more enlightened and candid of that ſex, which nature deſtined to adore them.

A toad-hater is perhaps one of the moſt indolent, and at the ſame time the moſt indefatigable of creatures. He has no occupation, and is nevertheleſs perpetually employed. He has ſeldom any honourable independence, and yet he exiſts in the very vortex of every luxury. He has no ſettled home, but every houſe of *ton* is open to receive him. He is not learned, and yet he gives his opinions with freedom, even on the moſt abſtruſe writings; he is not poliſhed, but he is the cenſor of good breeding: he is not noble, though he vaunts his principles of ariſtocracy: and, with a pliability that is aſtoniſhing, ſuits his looks, manners, voice, and opinions, to thoſe of the patron on whom he depends for the day's enjoyments.

'Let no ſuch man be truſted;' they are the ſubtile miſchiefs which undermine the foundation of domeſtic happineſs. They are the ſmooth honeyed poiſons, which contaminate the cup of human felicity. They are the defamers of the dupes they feed on; and are only ſerviceable to the depraved and ſenſual. In fact, they are the jackall to the lion; the clown to his motley aſſociate; the monkey, who ſkips and plays about his lofty dromedary; the trumpeter to the raree-ſhow of faſhion; the mirror in which folly ſees her own likeneſs; the lacquey, who waits on the vices of his maſter; the flatterer of his indiſcretions, the ſycophant of his weakneſs; the pliant varniſher of that clay which nature ſtamped with dullneſs and inſipidity; the ſeducer of his friend's wife; the pander of his friend's miſtreſs, the peſt of ſociety, and the diſgrace of human nature.

A WOMAN OF DEMI-TON.

THE ſort of character I wiſh to deſcribe, is to be met with in every ſcene of ſecond-rate ſociety, though ſhe is rarely, if ever, found in the circles of really mental or perſonal importance.

A woman of *demi-ton* is no leſs re-

markable for her love of notoriety, than for the prominent figure ſhe is ambitious of making, wherever ſhe meets the eye of public obſervation. In a ſmall circle of intimate friends, ſhe never fails to take the lead in converſation—to inform the attentive group of *her* opinions on matters of faſhionable, as well as of political import. 'As *I* always ſay,' and 'it is *my* opinion,' are the prefatory ſentences to every point of her diſcourſe; while '*my* judgment is never queſtioned,' or, '*my* friends do me the honour to conſult me on moſt occaſions,' is the unvarying epilogue to every rhapſody of folly and ſelf-importance.

In a carriage, a woman of demi-ton ſits prominently conſpicuous; at the theatre ſhe takes the centre ſeat of a front row, where ſhe annoys the actors, and diſturbs the audience by her vulgar and injudicious remarks; while, at frequent intervals, ſhe looks wiſtfully around for attention or for approbation. In the choice of her dreſs ſhe is more gaudy than taſteful, more profuſe than elegant; yet it is always *outré* in its faſhion, and after date in its propriety.

A woman of demi-ton, being generally a perſon of vulgar extraction, and no leſs vulgar mind, diſdains to aſſociate with thoſe claſſes of people, with whom ſhe was by nature formed to paſs her days. The circles of nobility, the abodes of the enlightened, are cloſed againſt ſuch a companion: ſhe has therefore only to mix with men of rank, by becoming the dependant, and the flatterer of degraded beauty. The houſe of a profeſſed female gameſter, or the carriage of a ſtigmatiſed woman of quality, are the ſcenes of her ſubordinate triumphs; while the one, in return for her countenance and her panegyric, daily repleniſhes her frippery wardrobe: and the other plants a nobleman's carriage at her door every morning, to give her a kind of tinſel ſplendour, whenever ſhe is inclined to receive her poor relations, or *to be at home* to her original claſs of intimate aſſociates.

A woman of Demi-ton is loud and inceſſant in her converſation. She arreſts the ſtrongeſt tide of eloquence by the loquacity of her tongue, and the impoſing effrontery of her features. She affects an almoſt univerſal knowledge. She is a critic by habit, though her erudition ſwims, like a gaudy weed, on the rough ſtream of an unquiet fancy. She reads the publications of the day, merely to have an opportunity to cenſure; and ſhe keeps a common-place book, and an inexhauſtible fund for her daily converſation. Her habitation is like herſelf, an exhibition of uſeleſs and taſtleſs frippery; and her drawing-room is dreſſed, like a pariſian *bontique de bijoux*, with the refuſe of auction-rooms, the rewards of flattery, and the trumpery of old faſhioned caprices; while her table is ſcantily provided, and her parſimony extends even to the privation of comfort, neatneſs, and delicacy.

A woman of demi-ton is always treated to public places; ſhe is particularly fond of attending thoſe whom ſhe makes her dupes to their morning ſhop-rambles, where ſhe inſtructs them in purchaſing bargains, at the ſame moment that ſhe faſtens (with Lynx-like penetration) on ſuch articles of dreſs as ſhe means to accept from her credulous companion. She viſits perpetually: but at home, excepting during the forenoon, ſhe is generally inviſible. On her chimney, are files of viſiting-cards, with the names of perſons to whom ſhe is totally unknown, picked up in her morning perambulations, or ingeniouſly written by herſelf, to give her a kind of domeſtic conſequence. At a concert, or a ſubſcription ball, ſhe is the leading character; her groteſque finery excites notice; her loud-toned voice arreſts attention; and a ſort of dumb aſtoniſhment, verging on contempt, is by her miſtaken for the very rapture of adulation.

At a watering-place, ſhe reſides in

an obſcure lodging; but at a circulating library, or a raffle-ſhop, ſhe is the very ſoul of notoriety. She there makes her ſarcaſtic comments without *ſenſe*, but ſo replete with *ſound*, that her hearers wonder while they avoid her. If a prize of chance be gained, ſhe admires, gazes, ſighs, wiſhes it had been hers, and ſometimes, by her inuendoes, really makes it ſo. But ſhe never fails to attend the public balls; but always finds an excuſe to depart, before the maſter of the ceremonies receives the emolument of his labours; and, to complete the journey of deceptive importance, ſhe returns to the metropolis in a ſtage-coach, to tell all her acquaintances how ſplendidly ſhe has paſſed the ſummer.

The Bear Leader.

Custom, that omnipotent ruler of buſy life, has long ordained that our younger male branches of nobility ſhould travel, to explore the manners, and imbibe the vices of foreign climes, before they are initiated in thoſe of their native country. For this purpoſe the juvenile peer, or the dignified commoner, is emancipated from the Gothic walls of Eton college, or the muſty chambers of an univerſity, to fly, on the wings of expectant diſſipation, over the rich vales and luxuriant mountains of France and Italy. But as the *hope of the family* is too young to purſue his journey without a monitor, a man of ſlender erudition, invincible effrontery, and pliant morals, is ſelected as the Mentor, and the appendage of his peregrinations.

The firſt object of ſuch a dependent is ſelf-intereſt. How is he to make himſelf uſeful to his pupil; to enhance his claims on his protection; to ſecure his friendſhip; and to increaſe his fortune? By the *art of pleaſing!*—that art ſo zealouſly taught by Cheſterfield, and ſo neceſſary to be practiſed in all the paths of poliſhed ſociety.

Behold the *bear-leader* and his pupil commencing their journey of improvement; examine the main-ſpring of all their purſuits, and you will ſee the word Pleaſure engraved upon it in indelible characters. At Paris, the boy-traveller is a conſtant attendant at the *ſpectacles*, where the ſeductive graces of French actreſſes and French courtezans occupy his thoughts, and engroſs his attentions. The bear-leader knows all the perſonages of the gay world, having before travelled in a ſimilar capacity. The pupil is, therefore, introduced at the *petit ſoupé* of an Adeline, a L'Ange, or a Carline; and time flies rapidly on the pinions of diſſipation.

From this epocha the young traveller aſſumes a new aſpect, and purſues his *route* toward the clime of refined iniquity, in the character of the Boy-libertine. Italy! divine, voluptuous Italy! now opens to his view, replete with vices, abounding with temptations, contaminated by example, and ſanctioned by paſt ages. There he revels in luxury: learns every thing, excepting the language of the country; ſees all things, excepting its antiquities; knows all perſons, excepting the *literati*; viſits all places, excepting the public libraries and galleries; and brings home, as ſpecimens of his taſte and diſcrimination, a few mutilated buſts, purchaſed at an enormous price, the productions of modern ingenuity; a collection of copper medals, artfully rendered inexplicable by the ruſt and verdigreaſe of a well contrived impoſture; an Italian opera girl; a broken conſtitution; and, in order to amaze the circles of expectant ſplendour, the moſt brilliant aſſortment of the laſt Pariſian faſhions.

At the end of a few years the young traveller returns, and preſents himſelf to the expectant eyes of his illuſtrious family; a ſhadowy epitome of every flimſy acquirement; a waſting *memento* of exalted depravity. What are the advantages of his *tour?* It is true that we have ſeen ſome few inſtances, where the pupil of *haut ton* has learned the *art of pleaſing*; but he has alſo acquired the ſubtleties of *ſeduction*. He does not find in Britain,

all thoſe vitiated reſources, which France and Italy preſented in a mixed ſociety of the ſexes; therefore, as a ſubſtitute, he flies to the gaming-table, or to a faſhionable club, where he is either robbed by ſharpers, or made the pliant appendage of a political party. He ſupports a foreign muſician, becauſe it is faſhionable to court notoriety: he employs foreign domeſtics, while thoſe of his own country are ſtarving; he patronizes horſe-racing, while genius expires unprotected; and he ſquanders his patrimony among the ignorant and debaſed, merely becauſe they cannot fathom the depth of his knowledge; though with fulſome panegyric, or ſilent puſillanimity, they can ſanction indiſcretions.

Not long ſince, being in company with ſuch perſonages as are here deſcribed, a circumſtance gave riſe to the following impromptu:

My lord, at a dinner, was lying and ſwearing,
Strange deeds, in his travels of folly, declaring;
His tutor, aſtoniſh'd, with *upliſted eyes*,
To the circle proclaims the farrago of lies!
Yet no word did he utter, for ſilence he knew
Was the ſureſt precaution the ſage could purſue.
But a friend of another inquired, 'Can it be,
That a tutor, with patience, ſuch folly ſhould ſee?
Indeed, what to make of it, ſcarcely I know,
Is it *nat'ral?*' The anſwer laconic was, 'No.'
'Tis reverſing the order of nature, I ſwear,
For the bear-leader's muzzled, inſtead of the bear.

THE GLEANER.

NUMBER XXXVI.

THE complaints exhibited by the author of the following letter are of a kind ſo ſingular, that I ſhall lay them before my readers in his own words, and without any abridgement or alteration—a liberty which I am ſometimes permitted to take by certain correſpondents, who know that all which is written ought not to be publiſhed. In ſome caſes, however, a man tells his own ſtory beſt, and this ſeems to be one of them.

To the AUTHOR of the GLEANER.

Sir,

At a time when the frailty of the fair ſex is ſo general a complaint, as not only to attract the attention of the legiſlature, but even, with reſpect to its remedy, to perplex the wiſeſt heads in that venerable aſſembly, and at a time when we hear of nothing but the depravity of the married life, the breach of vows, and continual actions for *crim. con.* every inſtance of which is worſe than that which preceded it, you may well be ſurpriſed to receive the complaint of a huſband, whoſe wife is *too good*. Yet this is unfortunately my caſe, and although I may be ſomewhat ſingular in my ſufferings, ſtill, as it is barely poſſible that ſome other human being may be tried, with a ſimilar affliction, I have determined to lay my whole caſe before you.

The uſual claſſes into which wives are divided are, the bad, the very bad, the good, and the very good, but the *too good* is a claſs, which perhaps has not yet been ſo numerous as to merit attention, or operate as an encouragement to enter into the holy ſtate. It is but ſeldom that any deſcription of perſons carry their virtues to ſuch an exceſs as to be troubleſome, yet it is certain that virtues *may* be carried to an exceſs, as when courage becomes raſhneſs, economy goes ſo far as parſimony, and liberality becomes thoughtleſs extravagance. The thing, therefore, is poſſible, but it has not yet been thought ſo poſſible to find a wife, with either too many good qualities, or thoſe carried to an exceſs. Yet ſuch has been my fate.

In the firſt place, ſir, it is gene-

rally expected that a wife ſhall be *fond of her huſband*, becauſe without this there can be no reaſonable proſpect of that happineſs, the hope of which is the prime motive to matrimony. Now my complaint, on this head, is that my wife is too fond of me, ſo much ſo as to be unhappy if I am one moment out of her ſight, inſiſts on knowing where I have been, what could have detained me ſo long, and weighs, with infinite ſagacity, the propriety or impropriety of the company I have been in, and the buſineſs I have tranſacted. If upon any occaſion I look pale, ſhe is ſure I am breeding a diſorder, and inſiſts on my taking advice. If on the contrary I ſeem flushed, ſhe is certain I have overheated myſelf in walking or riding, or in the luxuries of the table, and recommends ſometimes bleeding, ſometimes abſtinence, and ſometimes confinement. If I eat hearty, I am doing myſelf the greateſt poſſible injury, and am bid to conſider how many healthy and wealthy citizens have quitted this mortal life, the moment the cloth has been removed, and that the laſt mouthful and the laſt gaſp have gone together. If I eat ſparingly, ſomething muſt be the matter with me, and a cargo of bitters and other ſtomachics are inſtantly prepared, and I am obliged to ſwallow doſes of them night and morning, although I need them no more than a ploughman. The moſt trifling cough is ſure to be the prelude of a conſumption, and if I but ſneeze, I am deſired to reflect on the melancholy conſequences of breaking a blood-veſſel. In this manner I am watched and doſed from this exceſs of fondneſs, and if perchance I complain a little of being thus teazed into good health and long life, my doctreſs deſires me to recollect how much happier I am than Mr. —— or Mr. —— or Mr. ——, mentioning the names of half a ſcore of our acquaintance, whoſe wives give themſelves very little trouble about their huſbands, let them have their own *headſtrong* ways, and care not whether they come home dead or alive. Indeed ſome of theſe gentlemen themſelves, when they have obſerved Mrs. Buſtleton's attentions to me, have exclaimed with a ſigh, 'Ah! friend Buſtleton, if one had indeed a wife like yours'——and this pleaſes the lady, and ſhe repeats it with great ſatisfaction. 'Do remember, my dear, what Mr. Such-a-one ſaid about me!' —'Yes, Mrs. Buſtleton,' I reply, 'I do remember it, and I do alſo remember, that he is one of thoſe men who know not the difference between *too little* and *too much*.'

There is a ſpecies of fondneſs, which it is rarely ſuppoſed any perſon can carry to exceſs, but which my ſpouſe has contrived to place on a par with the reſt of her extravagant virtues, I mean a fondneſs for her children. We hear, indeed, ſo much of unnatural parents, who care no more for their children than for their dogs, or parrots, or perhaps not ſo much, that it is not ſurpriſing if others, who abhor this character, in endeavouring to avoid it, become unnatural themſelves without knowing it. Mrs. Buſtleton, I muſt ſay, is ſo extremely fond of children, as to deny them nothing which they deſire, and I need not tell you what excellent judges children are of what is proper for them. Hence it is, that although ſhe carries a fondneſs for their health, to the great exceſs of anxiety, there are few families where the aid of the faculty is oftener required or oftener neceſſary. But all this ſerves only to make her more 'tremblingly alive,' to their ſituations, for if ſhe is anxious about their health, when it is in no kind of danger, you may be ſure ſhe will be much more ſo, when diſeaſe comes on; and how diſeaſe can be warded off from children who know neither denial nor contradiction, I am yet to learn. At the ſame time that this fondneſs is viſible in the care of their health, ſo as to keep the family in a perpetual ſtate of alarm, whether they are well or ill, it inclines her to prefer them to all the children, and never to diſcover a fault in any thing they ſay or

do. Now, ſir, if this be not natural affection carried to an unnatural exceſs, I leave to be determined by your readers.

Another fondneſs, which ſome people would priſe, but which to me is a ſource of trouble, is her over-liking of her houſe, and goods. This diſcovers itſelf in a perpetual waſhing, cleaning, ſcrubbing, duſting, &c. without the ſmalleſt interval granted for dirting. Indeed it has always been a matter of ſurpriſe with me, how a ſpider could have the imprudence to attempt weaving within our precincts, or how the ſmalleſt particle of duſt ſhould have the aſſurance to expect to obtain a *ſettlement*. The conſequence of this over-anxiety about cleanlineſs is, that we are always too much in preparation ever to be *ready*, and that no perſon can viſit us without finding half the houſe at leaſt under a courſe of ſcrubbing, while the other half requires a thouſand apologies.

It will perhaps be thought the ſtrangeſt exceſs of all, when I now mention that one part of my troubles ariſes from an exceſs of *economy*. This is a fault ſo extremely rare in perſons of Mrs. Buſtleton's way of life, that if any readers have hitherto given me credit, they will here begin to be a little ſceptical. Nothing is more true, however, than that I am every day a loſer by her exceſſive economy. She has conceived, I know not how, a particular diſlike to workmen of every deſcription. She thinks they are all rogues alike, and without the moſt preſſing neceſſity, will admit none of them into the houſe. This averſion has put her upon many ſtrange ſchemes, all of which ſhe has reſolutely executed for the ſake of economy, but whether the end has juſtified the means, you ſhall preſently judge.

In the firſt place, ſome repairs being wanted in the upper part of the houſe, ſhe fancied ſhe could perform the part of a carpenter with great ſkill, and in two days hammered herſelf into an illneſs, which confined her to her room for a month. The *ſaving* here might probably amount to ten or twelve ſhillings, and the apothecary's bill can ſhow the *difference*. Another grand piece of economy was to paint a room or two herſelf. In vain I remonſtrated, on the folly and danger of expoſing herſelf in a buſineſs, which might be hurtful, and with which ſhe was utterly unacquainted. But ſhe aſſured me her knowledge of the art was great, and that I ſhould ſee the jobb performed in a workmanlike manner. Well—It was begun, and nearly finiſhed, when an unlucky ſlip of the foot brought madam down from the ſcaffold with great precipitation. The *ſaving* in this inſtance was four or five pounds, at leaſt, as ſhe aſſured me, but a diſlocated ancle, and the effluvia of the paint coſt me, *two doctors* and an *apothecary*, beſide a country lodging. Nay, this was not all. While in this country-houſe, and juſt able to walk about without much pain, an extraordinary fit of economy came on in conſequence of a book of *family receipts*, which unfortunately lay in the way. From this ſhe conceived the mighty ſcheme of making *pomatum* enough to laſt the family, and our friends too, for a twelvemonth, at the paultry expence of a few ſhillings. This grand operation was performed in an outhouſe belonging to the farm where we lodged, and when it was near the criſis, by ſome of her uſual miſtakes about *too little* and *too much*, the materials boiled over, and ſet fire to the building, which communicated with the farm-yard; I had now a rick of hay to pay for, beſide other damages, which I aſſure my readers was more than a full equivalent for the cheapeſt pomatum ever manufactured.

I ſhould extend my letter to an immoderate proportion, were I to ſpecify all her economical plans. They generally, however, ended in the manner I have related, or if leſs hazardous to *life*, were equally ſo to property, and after all her demonſtrations of the utility of her projects, the cheapneſs of the materials, and

the facility of the operation, I have generally, at the end of the year, ſat down with the Iriſhman's conſolation, that all my *gains* were *loſſes*, and that the moſt *expenſive items* in our domeſtic regulations were our *ſavings*. And our neighbours, I am ſorry to ſay it, have frequently twitted us with many cutting proverbs, the truth of which *I* at leaſt found it impoſſible to deny.

Having now given you ſuch a ſketch of Mrs. Buſtleton, as to ſhow how many eſtimable virtues may be carried to exceſs, however incredible it may appear to ſome married gentlemen, I ſhall conclude with one more, which, indeed, I take to be the foundation of all the reſt, and that is, ſhe is *too wiſe*.

Thoſe who have been uſed to undervalue the character of the female ſex, and boaſt of the ſuperiority of *man*, will find ſome difficulty in believing an aſſertion which thwarts, ſo many of their prejudices. But the fact is nevertheleſs as I have ſtated it. Mrs. Buſtleton is too wiſe, becauſe ſhe is ſo much wiſer than any body elſe, that ſhe will liſten to no advice contrary to her own opinion, and this I firmly believe is the ſource of all her other exceſſive virtues, which I have enumerated. Had ſhe but a daſh of folly or weakneſs in her compoſition, it might be poſſible that advice would be profitable, and experience would teach thoſe it is commonly ſuppoſed to teach. But there is no preſcribing to tranſcendent wiſdom, nor proving wrong, where all is right.

And now, ſir, if there are any of your readers, who have been inclined to think themſelves unhappy becauſe their wives are deficient in the good qualities I have enumerated, I hope they will derive ſome conſolation from my narrative. It is commonly the caſe for men to complain, that their wives have too little affection for them or for their children, too little attention to domeſtic affairs, too little economy, and too little wiſdom, but they will ſee that it is dangerous to try to mend ſuch defects, and not ſafe to wiſh for a greater ſhare of ſuch virtues, ſince there may be in ſome wives, a tendency to *exceſs*, which will prove fully as troubleſome as the total want of them. It is good advice to avoid extremes, but we have few preceptors ſo wiſe as to tell us how this may be beſt performed.

I am, ſir, yours,

HUMPHREY BUSTLETON.

Memorandum reſpecting the HUNTING ESTABLISHMENT *of* TIPPOO SULTAUN, *at* Seringapatam; *with an Account of the* CHETAS *ſent to his* MAJESTY, *and now kept in the* Tower, London.

THE principal amuſement followed by Tippoo Sultaun, at Seringapatam, for ſeveral years, was to hunt antelopes with chetas *. His predilection for this diverſion was manifeſted in the precautions taken to preſerve the game, and the attention paid to render the ſport as perfect as poſſible. A conſiderable tract of ground to the ſouth-weſt of Seringapatam, and called the rumn, was excluſively appropriated for the maintenance of the game, and guarded with the utmoſt vigilance. There were ſeveral hunting bungalows † in different parts of the rumna for the ſultaun to retire to after the fatigues of the day. To each of theſe was attached a ſmall eſtabliſhment of ſervants, who were reſponſible for the care of the buildings and gardens ‡. The number of chetas in Tippoo's poſſeſſions

* A ſpecies of ſpotted tiger, and known, in the relations of travellers, under the name of hunting leopard.

† A name uſed in India for a ſmall light building.

‡ Each of theſe gardens contained four ſmall but neat buildings, regularly diſpoſed, and fronting each other; the ground between them being laid out in walks of cypreſs

at the period of the capture of Seringapatam amounted to ſixteen; the greater part of them were well trained. Each cheta had an eſtabliſhment of four men *, one cart, and four bullocks; and the whole were under the ſuperintendance of a meer-ſhikar, or chief huntſman, with a certain number of aſſiſtants.

Whenever Tippoo determined to take the amuſement of hunting, one day's notice was generally given to the huntſmen, to prepare the chetas and bullocks; and on the evening preceding the day appointed for this amuſement, ſix or eight chetas were carried out to ſome village near the ſpot of the rumna fixed on as the rendezvous for the hunters. At daybreak the following morning, the ſultaun, accompanied by one or two of his ſons, and ten or twelve favourite noblemen, proceeded to the rumna. On theſe excurſions he was attended by a few horſemen, and ſome officers called Mootafurrikas (independent officers, not belonging to any corps) who were conſtantly attached to the ſultaun's perſon, and remained near him on all occaſions, both at the palace and in the field. Very little ſtate was obſerved, and no perſons were preſent but thoſe who received particular invitations. The ſultaun generally reached the rumna about ſix o'clock, and then immediately the hunt took place as follows:

Each cheta was carried on a light cart, drawn by two bullocks regularly trained for the purpoſe. The huntſman of each cheta was ſeated on his reſpective cart, and the other attendants ran cloſe to it on foot. The carts followed each other in regular ſucceſſion, the meer-ſhikar conducting the leading cart. The cheta was hoodwinked, and all the ſpectators and ſportſmen kept cloſe to the carts, and endeavoured to preſerve ſilence in order not to alarm the game.

The huntſmen followed any direction acroſs the country which they thought proper. On diſcovering a herd of deer, they proceeded with more caution, and endeavoured to take up ſuch a poſition as ſhould oblige the antelope, when chaſed, to run up hill, or over broken ground; in either of which caſes, the probability of ſucceſs is much in favour of the cheta. When they arrive within four or five hundred yards of the game, the men on foot turned the cheta's head toward the antelope, uncovered the cheta's eyes, and then let him looſe.

The great aim of the cheta is to place himſelf exactly behind his prey; and the ſkill and caution he diſplays in attaining his object, conſtitutes one of the principal beauties of this diverſion. The cheta continues to be very cautious till he is within two hundred yards of the antelope; he then gets bolder, begins to run, and follows his prey with the greateſt rapidity for about three or four hundred yards, when he is either ſucceſsful, or gives up the chaſe. In the latter caſe, he generally moves about ſlowly, and prowling, till his keeper comes up: the cheta then ſuffers himſelf to be hoodwinked, and conveyed back to the cart. If the cheta has been ſucceſsful, after ſeizing the antelope, he holds it by the neck with his mouth, in ſuch a manner as not to hurt it, and keeps the prey down on the ground in this poſition until the keeper arrives: he is then hoodwinked; the throat of the antelope is cut, and a leg or two given to the cheta as his reward; after which he is carried back, without any difficulty, to the cart. If it ſhould be wiſhed, however, the antelope may be taken

trees. The ground adjacent to the buildings was alſo laid out in gardens; and the whole was ſurrounded by a thick hedge, through which there were entrances and gates.—The ſultaun choſe whichever of the buildings he preferred, and the party took the others.

* One huntſman, two keepers, and one bullockman.

alive * from under the cheta, who, when hoodwinked, is perfectly manageable. The ſpectators keep at a proper diſtance till the huntſman has covered the eyes of the cheta, but they may always chooſe their ground in ſuch a manner as to ſee the whole of the hunt.

A cheta will run two or three times in a day, and often is ſucceſsful in every chace. He always ſelects the largeſt buck of the herd, though it ſhould not be in ſo favourable a poſition for this purpoſe as many other ſmaller deer. In large herds, two or four chetas are let out, and then the ſport is highly diverſified and intereſting.

After hunting until ten or eleven o'clock, the ſultaun retired with the party to the next bungalow, where he paſſed the remainder of the day, and in the evening returned to his palace in Seringapatam.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE CHETA†.

The cheta is the animal mentioned by Tavernier, Bernier, and other eaſtern travellers, under the name of the *hunting leopard*. It differs, however, from the leopard properly ſo called, in the following particulars:

Firſt, in ſhape.—It is of a long make, narrow deep cheſt, and ſlender waiſt. Its legs alſo are very long in proportion to the body; in which particular, as well as in its general form, it bears a greater reſemblance to the greyhound than to its *cogeners* of the feline tribe.

2dly, The ſize of the cheta's head is ſmaller in proportion to its body than that of the leopard, or of moſt other quadrupeds. The colour of the iris is of a deeper yellow than in the leopard, and its face is diſtinguiſhed by a dark line reaching from the corner of the eye to that of the mouth on each ſide.

3dly, The hair on the throat, breaſt, belly, and the under ſide of the tail, is much longer than on the other parts of the body; it is of a duſky white colour, with few or no ſpots. The hair on the upper part of the neck, and on the ſhoulders, is alſo ſomewhat longer than on the body, though not ſufficiently ſo to entitle the cheta to the ſpecific name of *Felis Zubata*, which Linnæus has given it.

4thly, The ſpots on the cheta, inſtead of being diſpoſed in circles like thoſe of the leopard and panther, are each diſtinct. The body and limbs, excepting where the long hair extends, are thickly covered with theſe ſpots, varying in ſize, of a dark colour, and a round or oval ſhape, on a light tawny brown ground. The ears, which are ſhort and round, are each marked behind with a broad dark bar: and the tail, which is long, ſlender, and ſomewhat buſhy at the end, is marked with four ſuch bars from the tip upward.

5thly, The laſt and principal difference between the cheta and leopard is in reſpect to diſpoſition. The leopard is incapable of being tamed, and always retains its fierce malevolent habits. The cheta is eaſily broken in, and trained for the chaſe. I have never ſeen one, however, that could be ſaid to be thoroughly tamed. It ſtill retains ſome ſhare of its natural ferocity and treachery, which it betrays by its reſtleſſneſs, the obliquity of its movements, and the duplicity of its looks. It ſuffers no one to approach it familiarly but its keeper, and even he careſſes it with caution and diffidence. It muſt be led to the chaſe chained and hoodwinked; and all that can be expected from it, even when it has been carefully trained, is, that it ſhould return quietly to its keeper when the chaſe is over.

The ſize of a full grown cheta is as follows:—Length from the noſe to the tail 3 feet 8 inches; length of the tail 2 feet 3 inches; height at the

* This is ſeldom practiſed, and requires management and confidence in the huntſman.

† This deſcription was written by J. Fleming, eſq. of the Bengal Medical Eſtabliſhment; and the other parts of the memorandum, by capt. Sydenham.

ſhoulder 2 feet 4 inches; height at the rump 2 feet 3 inches.

Mr. Pennant's deſcription of the cheta (Hiſt. of Quadr. vol. i, p. 284) is tolerably correct; but his figure is a very bad one, and conveys a very erroneous idea of the ſhape of the animal.

The chetas preſented to his majeſty by the court of directors, were caught in the woods near Rydroog. They are about three years old [now about five] were trained at Seringapatam, and have been frequently hunted by Tippoo Sultaun.

Their daily food is ſix pounds of mutton, with as much water as they can drink. This allowance is ſometimes varied to three fowls. A maſſala, or mixture of ſpices, is given to them once a day with their food, and ſerves to keep them in health and ſpirits.

Each cheta has two keepers; and one cart, with two trained bullocks, was ſent at the ſame time as a ſpecimen of the carts uſed at Seringapatam. The cart ſent to his majeſty was actually one of the ſultaun's, and has frequently been uſed by him; and the bullocks were alſo part of his hunting eſtabliſhment.

PORTUGUEZE JUSTICE.

[From Hinckley's Tranſlation of Link's Travels in Portugal, &c.]

I CANNOT but here relate an incident which happened to us, becauſe it give an idea of the adminiſtration of juſtice in Portugal. At Thomar the count of Hoffmannſegg wiſhed to embark for Liſbon. In this plan I found no attractions, and propoſed to accompany a young Spaniard, the count's ſecretary, and the ſervants, by land. But here we met with a difficulty; for we had only one paſſport, in which the count and myſelf were mentioned, together with his ſuite *. We therefore went to the corregedor's, but he being abſent had intruſted his buſineſs to another perſon, who made no objection, ſaying the count might proceed with the portaria; to which he added a declaration why the count travelled alone, and without attendants, giving us at the ſame time a paſſport, in which he ſtated that he had inſpected the portaria, of which he briefly added the contents. With this paſſport we went to Santarem, where two officers of juſtice (*eſcrivaes*—notaries) immediately appeared, a claſs of men who throughout the country juſtly bear a very bad character, and demanded our paſſports. They refuſed the declaration of the corregedor of Thomar, as every foreigner ought to have a paſs from the intendant or a ſecretary of ſtate. Both theſe men went to and fro, ſpoke ſecretly together, then came back to us; and, in ſhort, I obſerved they wanted ſome money, which however I feared to give them, leſt I ſhould thereby render myſelf ſuſpected. At length they examined our pockets, and unfortunately found in mine a pointed knife, which being prohibited in Portugal, they threatened me with impriſonment. All this, however, was not ſerious; they ſuffered us to eat our ſupper in peace, and did not come till ten o'clock to fetch us to the juiz de fora. This gentleman, having a large company with him, ſuffered us to wait a long time in his antichamber, whither he at length came, merely heard the eſcrivaes, who ſaid, 'Here are foreigners who have no regular paſſport,' and laconically replied,

* It was not a mere paſſport, but a portaria, or order from the queen, ſigned by a ſecretary of ſtate, to all magiſtrates and officers, to aid us in all things relative to our affairs and reſearches into natural hiſtory, which was particularly ſpecified. Such a portaria is in that country much more comprehenſive than a mere paſſport; and the judges were bound, in caſe of need, to provide for our lodging and conveyance.

'To priſon.' I requeſted him to read over our papers, but he replied, 'My orders are given—to priſon.' Thither the young Spaniard and myſelf were taken amid the ſport of the eſcrivaes, but no one troubled himſelf about our ſervants and baggage. At firſt we were put into a decent room; but the eſcrivaes ſpoke a few words ſofily to the gaoler, who then obliged us to go down ſome ſteps into another chamber. This was a ſhocking place; a horrid ſtench attacked us, for the privy was ſituate there: and I ſoon perceived, with horror, that we were in the ſame room with criminals. Even now, when I reflect on this wretched moment, I can ſcarcely reſtrain my feelings; and it particularly vexed me to be told, that it was contrary to good manners to wear my hat. At length I ſent to the gaoler to know if we could have another room by paying for it. This was all that was wanted; and we were now ſhown into a good room, our ſervants were permitted to attend us, and the gaoler allowed us to go into his apartment, I was alſo permitted to ſend meſſengers to Thomar and Liſbon.

At firſt people ſeemed diſpoſed to let us remain in priſon. Among the priſoners were a number of Spaniſh merchants, who had remained there ſeveral weeks from the ſame cauſe as ourſelves, and had only been once examined ſince their firſt impriſonment. A poor Italian, was was ill, chiefly attracted my pity. He had been brought here becauſe his paſſport did not agree with the laſt orders: his money was ſpent, the poor man was forgotten, and I ſaw no means of liberation. A ſon of a citizen of Santarem ſaid to us, with a dejected countenance, 'You are fortunate, for you know the cauſe of your impriſonment, which I do not of mine; and I ſhall, perhaps, be ſent for a ſoldier.'

Meanwhile we ſoon procured our liberty. I aſked the young Spaniard to draw up a petition in Spaniſh, as I thought he would expreſs himſelf better in that language: I then tranſlated it into Portugueze, and aſked a notary, who was one of the priſoners, to inſtruct me in the proper form. With this we applied to the juiz de fora, who referred us to the corregedor, and the latter demanded information of the two eſcrivaes who had taken us priſoners. The gaoler now came to us, ſaying that the two eſcrivaes were very poor, that an unfavourable report from them would at leaſt lengthen the affair, and, making the worſt of the pointed knife *, adviſed me to give them money. We therefore purchaſed a favourable report with a couple of cruſades, upon which the corregedor liberated us; ſo that we remained only about eighteen hours in priſon.

We had already met with an incident, which may alſo afford ſome inſight into the adminiſtration of juſtice in this country. We arrived one morning at Cezimbra, where a notary appeared as uſual, read the portaria, and took leave of us very politely. Toward evening the count and myſelf, on our return from a walk to Calheriz, had ſeparated a little way from the town, the better to examine the country, as we could not here loſe our way; but the count had ſcarcely entered the town when ſome officers of juſtice met him, and demanded his paſſport. He aſſured them he had it at the inn, whither they might conduct him and ſee it; but all he could ſay availed nothing, and he was taken to priſon; where indeed he was placed in a decent apartment, but expoſed to the curioſity of a multitude of ſpectators. Here he was examined even to his ſhirt, and two piſtols being found in his girdle, he was declared a very ſuſpici-

* I had bought it publicly at St. Ubes; for, though very ſtrictly prohibited, ſuch knives are publicly ſold. L.

In Spain and Italy our Engliſh pointed knives are ſold; but the purchaſer uſually breaks off about a ſixteenth of an inch at the extremity, in order to be within the limits of the law. T.

The Goldfinch.

ous perſon, though the portaria permitted him to carry all kinds of arms; nor till he was thrown into priſon was a meſſage diſpatched to me to ſend the portaria. I did ſo, not doubting the count would immediately return; but with the utmoſt aſtoniſhment I heard the anſwer of the alcalde, that the juiz de fora being abſent he could not decide upon this affair. Fortunately we had ſpoken with the juiz de fora, who was a good kind of man, at Calheriz, whither a ſervant was ſent in the night with the portaria. Meanwhile I was informed, that if the ſervant did not return next morning, I muſt alſo go to priſon. He returned at three o'clock, and brought poſitive orders immediately to liberate the count; but the officers of juſtice would not ſuffer him to go without paying them their fees, which the count gave them, declaring he deſpiſed theſe men too much to trouble himſelf any farther about them. The alcalde would alſo have kept the piſtols, till the count declared that he would immediately ſend a meſſenger to Liſbon with an account of the whole tranſaction.

Theſe examples ſhow how much precaution is neceſſary to protect a traveller from Portugueze juſtice; and that the alcaldes and eſcrivaes are a claſs of men among whom are many rogues. They are indeed generally complained of, and the juizes and corregedores are every where accuſed of great partiality to perſons of rank. But I muſt add, for the honour of the nation, that in both the above inſtances every one took our part, compaſſionated us, endeavoured to ſhow us attentions, and loaded the officers of juſtice with abuſe.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE GOLDFINCH.

With a coloured Engraving of that beautiful BIRD.

THE Goldfinch, or *Fringilla Carduelis*, belongs to the order of *Paſſeres*, the bill of which is ſtrong, and pointed; the noſtrils oval, broad and naked; the character of the genus is, the bill ſtrong, conic, ſtraight, ſharp. In the goldfinch, the bill is white, tipped with black; the forehead and chin are of a rich ſcarlet colour, which is divided by a line paſſing from each corner of the bill to the eyes, which are black; the cheeks are white: top of the head black, which extends downward on each ſide, dividing the white on the cheeks, from the white ſpot on the hind part of the head; the back, rump, and breaſt, are of a pale brown colour; belly white; greater wing coverts black; quills black, marked in the middle of each feather with yellow, forming, when the wing is cloſed, a large patch of that colour on the wing; the tips white; the tail feathers are black, with a white ſpot on each near the end; the legs are of a pale fleſh colour.

We agree with the ingenious Mr. Donovan, that it would be ſuperfluous to expatiate on the beauty of a bird ſo well known, and difficult to add any information to its general hiſtory, that has eſcaped the notice of ornithologiſts. In this brief account, therefore, we ſhall principally follow the authority of that able naturaliſt.

The goldfinch is found throughout Europe, and in many parts of Africa and Aſia. The varieties of it are numerous. Latham mentions no leſs than eight kinds. One of theſe is like the common ſort, except the forepart of the head, which is red, and about the eyes white. Another, ſuppoſed to be a mixed breed with the lark, has a fleſh-coloured bill, irides yelloviſh; head, throat, and neck black, ſpotted with red near the bill; breaſt, back, ſcapulars, and rump yelloviſh brown; belly, ſides, thighs, and under tail coverts, white.

Inſtances of goldfinches wholly white ſometimes occur; one ſpecimen of that kind is preſerved in the Leverian Muſeum, and another, in which thoſe parts only, which are red in the common ſort, have a gloſſy tinge of that colour. A third ſort in the ſame

collection, is white, except the crown of the head, which is mottled with red, and a creſcent of the ſame colour under the throat; the wings are yellowiſh.

Goldfinches of the oppoſite extreme of colour are not uncommon. Some are entirely black, with a ſlight trace of red about the head, in others even this trace is obliterated. Birds that are fed on hemp ſeed, of which the goldfinch will eat freely, often become entirely black. Buffon mentions one, in which the head only was of that colour. Willoughby and Ray deſcribe a variety that had no red on the head, but a ſaffron coloured ring ſurrounded the bill. Brown has another, with the head ſtriped alternately with red and yellow. Buffon and Briſſon have a ſort, in which the wings and tail are browniſh aſh-colour; and that part dingy, which in the common ſort is yellow. In young birds of the common ſort the head is grey.

Beauty of plumage, ſays Buffon, melody of ſong, ſagacity and docility of diſpoſition, ſeem all united in this charming little bird, which, were it rare, and imported from a foreign country, would be more highly valued. Goldfinches begin to ſing early in the ſpring, and continue till the time of breeding is over; when kept in a cage they will ſing the greateſt part of the year. In a ſtate of confinement they are much attached to their keepers, and will learn a variety of little tricks, ſuch as to draw up ſmall buckets, containing their water and food, to fire a cracker, and ſuch like. They conſtruct a very neat and compact neſt, which is compoſed of moſs, dried graſs, and roots, lined with wool, hair, and the down of thiſtles, and other ſoft and delicate ſubſtances. The female lays five white eggs, marked with ſpots of a deep purple colour at the larger end: they feed their young with caterpillars and inſects; the old birds feed on various kinds of ſeeds, particularly the thiſtle, of which they are extremely fond.

Goldfinches breed with the canary; this intermixture ſucceeds beſt between the cock goldfinch and the hen canary, whoſe offspring are productive, and are ſaid to reſemble the male in the ſhape of the bill, in the colours of the head and wings, and the hen in the reſt of the body.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, *applicable to* GREAT BRITAIN.

[From Capper's Obſervations on the Winds and Monſoons.]

THE tables in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, thoſe of biſhop Watſon, Dr. Robertſon, and major Hayman Rooke, all tend to prove, that the rainy ſeaſon of theſe iſlands commences in June, and continues for the two or three ſubſequent months; and that the greateſt quantity of rain falls almoſt invariably in the month of July. This is the fact: let us conſider what uſe may be derived from it by the farmer.

In the neighbourhood of London, from the great command of manure and the goodneſs of the roads, the farmer is able to bring forward his graſs, and to mow it ſometimes at the beginning of June, and always by the end of the month: thus he completely finiſhes his hay harveſt before the ſummer ſolſtice; the ſolſtitial rains therefore which follow, but ſeldom commence before this time, are extremely beneficial to him: they bring forward the aftermath, they ſwell the corn and increaſe the length of the ſtraw; and having finiſhed one harveſt, the farmer is completely prepared for the other. But it is only within a very few years that agriculture was in ſuch an improved ſtate, even near the capital, as to admit of an early hay harveſt; and I am ſorry to ſay, that nine years in ten at leaſt, in the highly gifted county of Glamorgan, even at the preſent day, the hay is regularly ſpoiled in making. But let not this circumſtance be conſi-

dered as reflecting upon the farmers of that country, who are far from deficient either in induſtry or a competent knowledge of their buſineſs. Their country, poſſeſſing every poſſible natural advantage, has not, until lately, had any good turnpike roads; manure was to be had only in ſmall quantities: the little there was, became difficult and expenſive to put on the land, and conſequently they could not bring forward their graſs to be cut before the middle of July. The rains, therefore, ſo beneficial to the London farmer, were hurtful to them; but as it happened almoſt every year, they patiently ſubmitted to what they conſidered irremediable; for being ſituate near the ſea, they ſuppoſed it the natural conſequence of their climate and ſoil.

But turnpike roads being now made throughout the country, and ſafe, expeditious, and cheap conveyances being opened, by means of the canals, from the interior of the country to the ſea, and labourers of every deſcription reſorting in great numbers to the hills, where they are employed to work the mines of iron, lime, and coal, the produce of the country will in future be conſumed on the ſpot, and neceſſarily increaſe the quantity of manure. In the courſe of a few years then, the vallies at leaſt will come into a high ſtate of cultivation, and both the hay and corn harveſt in Glamorganſhire will be as early and productive as thoſe of any other county of Great Britain. The experienced farmer would not thank me for any remarks on the great advantages to be derived from having fodder of a ſuperior quality for his horſes, cattle, and ſheep.

As the ſolſtitial rains are always accompanied with weſterly and ſouth-weſterly winds, the mariner will readily comprehend that this ſeaſon is unfavourable for ſhips outward bound to the Weſt Indies and America, and conſequently the reverſe for thoſe which are homeward bound from thoſe countries.

It is uſual for Engliſh travellers to fix the middle of July for their ſummer excurſions, but they muſt conſtantly expect to be interrupted with heavy ſhowers of rain. To one claſs of them however this circumſtance may be conſidered as an advantage: it has lately been the faſhion to viſit Wales, and amid its wild romantic ſcenery, the waterfalls are in the height of their beauty at this ſeaſon.

The next meteorological general fact worthy of obſervation is, that frequent violent gales of wind happen ſoon after the autumnal equinox. Without dwelling much on the advantages of theſe high winds, which are known to ſtrip the trees of their leaves, and are ſaid to contribute greatly, by the agitation of them, to the fall of the ſap, I ſhall beg leave to obſerve, that the little ſummer of St Martin, which follow theſe gales, and is probably the effect of them, continues from the beginning to the 22d of November. This interval of clear weather is particularly uſeful to the farmer and the gardener; to the former in ploughing and ſowing winter and ſummer fallows, to the latter in pruning and dreſſing his trees after the fall of the leaf, and when the return of the ſap is completed.

As to the winter, it is well known that little is to be done in the country at this time, except the carrying of manure; but it is important both to the farmer and gardener to remember, that the hard weather ſeldom begins before Chriſtmas, and in very ſevere winters a hard froſt is generally accompanied, in the early part of it, by a heavy fall of ſnow. Thus ſecured, the wheat and herbage of every kind is ſafe from external cold, for ſnow being a non-conductor of heat, the internal warmth of the earth, which at all ſeaſons is equal at leaſt to forty-eight degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, riſes, and is retained near the ſurface; and when the thaw takes place, vegetation, having been preſerved under this excellent covering of the ſheet of ſnow, is found to be

in a very advanced and improved ſtate.

The mariner at this inclement ſeaſon will ſeldom go to ſea if he can avoid it; but voyages to the Weſt Indies may be undertaken in the winter, provided there is a good outſet from the channel by the help of eaſterly or north-eaſterly winds. As the ſpring approaches, the eaſterly winds commence: the March winds and April ſhowers, ſays the honeſt countryman, bring forth May flowers; and it is ſuppoſed, that the motion of the trees at the vernal equinox contributes to raiſe the ſap aad develope nature, which ſeems to have been in a ſtate of torpor or neceſſary repoſe during the winter. The prudent farmer avails himſelf of theſe winds alſo to ſow his oats, barley, peas, beans, potatoes, &c. The drying quality of theſe winds, on which I have already pretty fully expatiated, takes from the earth what would otherwiſe be a ſuperabundant degree of moiſture on the ſurface of it.

At this ſeaſon, likewiſe, the Britiſh mariner becomes particularly active. He may undertake his voyages to all countries ſituate to the ſouthward of theſe iſlands; and if bound to the Eaſt Indies in particular, he may perform the voyage almoſt to a certainty in leſs than four months. The NE winds being favourable for ſhips outward bound; therefore it would be prudent to poſtpone, if poſſible, entrance into the channel to the end of May, or the beginning of June.

In ſhort, the ſpring is the moſt favourable ſeaſon for outward bound ſhips, and the ſummer for thoſe returning home. In the autumn the winds generally incline to the W, but rather toward the N than the S; and in winter they are often from the NE, but the heavier gales of wind almoſt always come from the NW.

After having pointed out to the farmer and gardener, the mariner and the traveller, the winds which prevail at different ſeaſons of the year, and which, in examining ſeveral meteorological regiſters kept in Great Britain for upward of fifty years, I have found to be almoſt as periodical as thoſe in the tropics, I ſhall proceed to a farther application of this hypotheſis to domeſtic purpoſes.

It appears that in theſe iſlands the W and SW winds prevail three-fourths of the year, and E and NE only one-fourth. In all parts of Great Britain the SW is eſteemed the moſt rainy point of the compaſs.

In building houſes, granaries, or ſtorehouſes of any kind, therefore, in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, great care ſhould be taken not to place buildings to the E or NE of any lake or ſtanding pool of water, but particularly of marſhes or fens; and where a choice is permitted, it would perhaps be prudent to erect our habitations to the W and SW of every river and canal; for, if ſituate to the eaſtward of them, according to this hypotheſis, the wind will blow upon the buildings three-fourths of the year, bringing with it the additional moiſture of the river or canal, and conſequently will render it damp and unwholeſome; whereas if placed weſtward of theſe ſources of moiſture, the air from the eaſtward, which is rather too dry, in paſſing over large bodies of water, will abſorb a certain quantity of the moiſture in ſolution in the atmoſphere, and the dampneſs of it of courſe will be by theſe means in ſome degree diminiſhed: but at all events, as the wind blows from the eaſtward three months of the year only, a houſe thus ſituate will be leſs damp than one placed to the weſtward, exactly in proportion to the difference of time each different wind blows, that is, as three to nine; and for this reaſon every perſon ſhould recollect that the W and SW ſides of a houſe are always the moſt damp.

It ſeems needleſs to expatiate on the neceſſity of ſupplying theſe obſervations in particular to ſituations near marſhes or fens. The fatal conſequences of the exhalation from theſe

places are very well known, and therefore I ſhall content myſelf with having pointed out to thoſe, who are unavoidably obliged to live near them, the moſt effectual means of partly avoiding their effects. If any perſons can for a moment entertain a doubt of their baneful influence, I muſt beg leave to refer them to the firſt book of the claſſical and elegant poem on Health by the learned and ingenious Dr. Armſtrong, whoſe ſalutary advice I ſhall not attempt to diſguiſe in the tame language of proſe; nor would I with, by a partial quotation, to deprive the reader of the pleaſure of gratifying himſelf by a general reference to the original.

Although our atmoſphere in particular places is impregnated with noxious vapours, fortunately for the inhabitants of theſe iſlands they are not ſubject to the baneful influence of poiſonous winds; nor can they ſcarcely conſider themſelves expoſed to the ravages of hurricanes. The tempeſts, which ſometimes are known in our temperate climate, can ſcarcely be deemed more than ſtorms, eſpecially when compared with thoſe in the tropic.

On the beſt MODE *of* EDUCATION, *and of the* NEGLECT *of* ENGLISH GRAMMAR *in* SCHOOLS.

[From Yorke's Elements of civil Knowledge.]

MANY ages have elapſed ſince a controverſy began on the moſt efficacious mode of inſtructing youth; ſome preferring a public, and others a private education. The queſtion is not yet determined; nor is it likely to be determined, until, by repeated and convincing experiments, men become diſpoſed to abandon their old habits, and to adopt a more expeditious and more uſeful courſe of learning. Until that event takes place, there can be no impropriety in ſuggeſting methods, which, if they cannot perfect the ſyſtem of inſtruction, may at leaſt have a tendency to improve it. To effect this rational purpoſe, it will not be neceſſary to alter the courſe of knowledge, but only to abridge the means employed for its acquiſition. For what is education? Education and inſtruction, ſays Hooker, are the means, the one by uſe, the other by precept, to make our natural faculty of reaſon both the better, and the ſooner to judge rightly between truth and error, good and evil. By preſerving this accurate definition clearly and diſtinctly in our minds, we ſhall ſoon diſcover at what ſtage of life all elementary ſtudies ſhould ceaſe. The moment when it ſhould commence, reaſon ſufficiently indicates. At our entrance into the world, we are helpleſs and ignorant; and the mind, like blank paper, is capable of receiving any impreſſions which may be made upon it. This then is the point where we ought to begin, nor ſhould we deſiſt until the mind is competent to form its judgments without the direction of the parent or tutor. As education is merely the inſtrument of facilitating our attainment of this capacity, it ſhould be laid aſide as ſoon as the object is attained. This is the point where it ſhould end; but no determinate period can be aſſigned for its accompliſhment, becauſe it muſt vary according to the genius, application, and health of the pupil. The law of England has fixed the age of manhood at twenty-one. It very properly makes no allowance for any extraordinary exceptions that may ariſe, becauſe in the formation of every law, or general rule, it is impoſſible for the legiſlator to foreſee the particular caſes that may ſpring forth to defeat the end of that law. Common utility is always preferred to individual advantage. But, notwithſtanding the propriety of the general rule, it muſt be admitted that there are many bright

geniuſes, which have acquired more real knowledge at ſixteen, than others at twenty-ſix; and this chiefly ariſes from their minds having been early directed to the acquiſition of the real, ſubſtantial knowledge of things.

The infancy of a human being and of ſocieties bear an exact reſemblance to each other; and the rapid progreſs of the individual from a ſtate of total ignorance to a ſtate of knowledge, is a correct miniature of the riſe and progreſs of ſocial inſtitutions. The latter, indeed, has required a long revolution of ages to bring them to any degree of maturity; whereas the former is very often the work of a ſingle life. The cauſe of this difference it will not be difficult to explain. A child finds all the artificial diſcoveries of ſociety ready at his hands; they appear to him like ſo many originals, as ancient as nature itſelf. His only object therefore is, to have their ſeveral properties unfolded, without inquiring who was the inventor, or when the thing under contemplation was invented. But this is not applicable ſtrictly to ſocieties in their early condition; for every new diſcovery is the reſult of neceſſity, and the mind being intent only on the means of ſelf-preſervation, is little diſpoſed to range into the unexplored regions of ſcience. To provide for his immediate wants, conſtitutes the whole philoſophy of the ſavage; the inveſtigation of the phenomena of nature, and the philoſophy of mind, are left to times poſterior to the firſt organization of communities; when men enjoy in ſecurity the advantages of order, leiſure, and civilization. Ignorance and wonder are the attributes of the unlettered barbarian; doubt and inveſtigation, of the enlightened citizen.

Theſe obſervations are not advanced for the purpoſe of depreciating the value which the generality of men affix to ſuch acquirements. On the contrary, the elegant and frivolous trifles which are ſo apt to pleaſe the vanity of the indulgent parent, having, by the ſcandalous negligence of mankind, become incorporated in the ſyſtem of education, ought to be attended to, becauſe, from this circumſtance, the world attaches to them a greater degree of importance than they would otherwiſe deſerve. All that can be attempted in this age of diſſipated manners, is, to implore thoſe who are concerned in the guardianſhip of youth, not to appreciate too highly ſuch purſuits, nor to permit them to ſwallow up the more uſeful occupations of the mind. For after all that can be ſaid in their favour, it is univerſally acknowledged, even in the circles of levity and faſhion, that a man of knowledge and virtue is a more reputable character than the agreeable piper, the correct fiddler, the pretty dancer, or the merry coxcomb. The attractions of the latter are momentary, but the impreſſions which the former leave on the mind are deep and laſting; his name is never mentioned without reſpect, nor his character noticed without reverence and eſteem. The philoſopher, therefore, who is not too nice and cenſorious in his obſervations on human affairs, will not openly avow himſelf hoſtile to ſuch propenſities, as long as they do not tend directly to vitiate the underſtanding, or to corrupt the heart. The character of a Timon or a Diogenes, deſcribed by the pen of hiſtory, may ſerve at this diſtance of time to entertains our minds; but if we look deeper into their diſpoſitions, we ſhall find no epithet ſo proper for them as that of ill-natured madmen.

The progreſs of human ſciences has been retarded ſolely becauſe men have neither been ſufficiently acquainted with the capacity of their minds, nor have felt with ſufficient force the neceſſity of exerciſing them. Conſequently, if, in a ſyſtem of education, we would make uſe of the only method to which we are indebted for all that we have hitherto acquired, we muſt at firſt enable a child to comprehend the faculties of his mind, and make him ſenſible of the neceſſity of exerting them. If we ſucceed in both, every

ſucceſſive undertaking will become eaſy; for, inſtead of imagining as many principles and methods as are diſtinguiſhed in the arts and ſciences, we ſhould have nothing more to do than to obſerve with him. This is not a plan of very difficult operation. For if the faculties of the underſtanding be the ſame in a child as in a man, why ſhould he be deemed incapable of obſerving them? It is true, that they have been exerciſed on a leſs number of objects; but at leaſt it muſt be granted that they have been exerciſed, and often with ſucceſs. Why then can he not be made to notice what paſſes within himſelf, when he has already formed judgments and reaſonings, when he has had deſires, and contracted habits? Why can we not induce him to remark the occaſions in which he has rightly managed them, or thoſe in which they have been miſmanaged, and inſtruct him, from his own experience, to manage them in future more advantageouſly? When he has made theſe primary obſervations, he will exerciſe his faculties with better judgment; and henceforward he will be more deſirous to employ them, until by frequent eſſays the habit of exerciſing them will be inſenſibly acquired. From the moment that a child begins to comprehend the uſe that is to be derived from the employment of the faculties of his mind, he will require nothing further than a proper direction to enable him to ſeize the thread of the ſciences, to follow them in their progreſs from firſt to laſt, and to learn in a few years what has coſt mankind a long revolution of ages to acquire. It will ſuffice that he make obſervations, when he is capable; and when he cannot obſerve by his own exertions, it will be enough to give the hiſtory of obſervations which have been made. This method poſſeſſes beſide many advantages. It removes from our ſtudies a multitude of ſuperfluous objects, which detain without inſtructing us in our progreſs; and rejects thoſe empty ſciences which conſiſt principally in words or vague notions, and which are called primary or elementary ſciences, as if it were neceſſary to loſe time in learning nothing, in order to prepare ourſelves for ſtudying one day or other to ſome advantage. It averts thoſe diſguſts which a child cannot avoid experiencing, when in the commencement of his ſtudies obſtacles are oppoſed to him which he cannot ſurmount, and doomed to ſtore his memory with words that he does not underſtand, he is puniſhed for not retaining what he never comprehended, or for not having learnt what he never felt the neceſſity of learning. On the contrary, it enlightens with facility, becauſe from the firſt leſſon it leads him from what he knows to what he was ignorant of; it excites his curioſity, as he judges from the knowledge he has already gained, of the facility of obtaining more; and his vanity, flattered by his firſt progreſs, renders him anxious ſtill to acquire. It inſtructs him almoſt without any exertion on his part; becauſe, inſtead of making a parade of principles, it reduces the ſciences to the hiſtory of obſervations, of experiments and diſcoveries. And laſtly, as it never varies, and as it is the ſame in each ſtudy, it becomes more familiar to him every day: the more he becomes informed, the more facility he acquires in informing himſelf; and if the period of his education has been too ſhort, he may, alone and without aſſiſtance, acquire every ſort of knowledge that has not been ſubmitted to him before.

In this ſyllabus of education, it is propoſed to aſſiſt the human mind in unfolding its powers in that order which nature and experience authoriſe. A child is led from abſolute ignorance to knowledge, and from one ſpecies of knowledge to another in a regular connected chain of acquirements, until he has attained all the elements which his future deſtination in life requires. To inſtruct him further than in the elements of knowledge is not the province of education. All that it can and will perform is to furniſh

him with ſuch aſſiſtances, that, whatever department of ſcience he may afterward ſelect for his future occupation, he may be enabled to undertake it without the aid of a preceptor. Men are not intended to be in leading-ſtrings all the days of their lives. The time will arrive, when, diſengaged from the advice of the tutor, and the admonitions of the parent, a youth muſt plunge into the buſtle of the world, and confide entirely to the principles which he imbibed during the term of his education. Then it will ſoon appear, whether the plans of his education have been well choſen, and whether his future progreſs will do credit to the care that has been exhauſted upon him during its infancy.

When we conſider that all our future hopes reſpecting a child, reſt ſolely on early care, and that the man will be exactly what the child was in miniature, we ſhall never regret any labour or expence that we may devote to his inſtruction, When a young man quits the houſe of his father, he is inſtantaneouſly environed with a multitude of dangers and faſcinating attractions. He ought therefore to be duly fortified, not only againſt vice and ſeduction, but againſt flattery, which generally precedes them. He ought likewiſe to be ſo elegantly prepared for the great world, that he may reckon with ſafety on his own probity and qualifications, when an emergency ariſes to call them into action. In vain will a youth perplexed with difficulties in the world, invoke the learning of Greece and Rome, if he be ignorant of the conſtitution of our nature, the modes of thinking which prevail, and the nice ſhades and diſtinctions that exiſt between right and wrong. He ſhould underſtand well the conſtitution, laws, and genius civil and military of his native country, and he ſhould not be imperfectly acquainted with the civil polity of ſurrounding nations. The Latin and Greek languages, conſidered as models of taſte and fine writing, are uſeful to form the ſtyle, and ſharpen the wit of men. But a coryphæus in ancient learning is but a mere pedant if he be ignorant of the nature, beauties, and power of his mother tongue. His learning, which would otherwiſe be an uſeful ornament to his more practical knowledge, cannot but impede his progreſs in the world. An Engliſhman deſtined to reſide in his native country, is to think, write, and ſpeak in Engliſh, not in Latin or Greek; and the greateſt cauſe that has hitherto obſtructed the refinement of Engliſh literature, is the total neglect of our own language during our education. We cannot therefore be ſurpriſed when we find ſcholars expreſs themſelves awkwardly in it; or when we diſcover that the French, Italian, Latin, and Greek tongues, are better underſtood (becauſe they are more attended to) than our own. Our acquaintance with the authors of antiquity ſhould have taught us better plans. For according to the undoubted teſtimonies of Quintilian and Cicero, the greateſt pains were taken to inſtruct the Roman youth in the Latin tongue, before they were taught the Engliſh. Were the Roman republic in exiſtence, and were it judged proper that its youth ſhould be converſant in the language of our country, we ſhould find that it would not be attempted until they had been thoroughly acquainted with the general principles of Latin. The ſame obſervation will apply to us. Let the divine languages of antiquity be cultivated as a part of education, but let them not abſorb the whole; let them aſſiſt the ſtyle, but never exclude the bold and ſimple energy of the Britiſh language.

THE propriety of introducing the Engliſh grammar into Engliſh ſchools, cannot be diſputed; a competent knowledge of our own language being both uſeful and ornamental in every profeſſion, and a critical knowledge of it abſolutely neceſſary to all perſons of a liberal education. The little difficulty there is apprehended to be in

the ſtudy of it, is the chief reaſon, I believe, why it hath been ſo much neglected. The Latin was ſo complex a language, that it made of neceſſity (notwithſtanding the Greek was the learned tongue at Rome) a conſiderable branch of Roman ſchool education: whereas ours, by being more ſimple, is, perhaps, leſs generally underſtood. And though the grammar-ſchool be, on all accounts, the moſt proper place for learning it, how many grammar-ſchools have we, and of no ſmall reputation, which are deſtitute of all proviſion for the regular teaching of it? Indeed, it is not much above a century ago, that our native tongue ſeemed to be looked upon as below the notice of a claſſical ſcholar; and men of learning made very little uſe of it, either in converſation, or in writing. And even ſince it hath been made the vehicle of knowledge of all kinds, it hath not found its way into the ſchools appropriated to language, in proportion to its growing importance. To obviate this inconvenience, we muſt introduce into our ſchools Engliſh grammar, Engliſh compoſitions, and frequent Engliſh tranſlations from authors in other languages. The common objection to Engliſh compoſitions, that it is like requiring bricks to be made without ſtraw (boys not being ſuppoſed to be capable of ſo much reflection as is neceſſary to treat any ſubject with propriety) is a very frivolous one; in many of which the whole attention may be employed upon language only; and from thence youth may be led on in a regular ſeries of compoſitions, in which the tranſition from language to ſentiment may be as gradual and eaſy as poſſible.

The Engliſh language is, perhaps, of all the preſent European languages, by much the moſt ſimple in its form and conſtruction. Of all the ancient languages extant, that is the moſt ſimple, which is undoubtedly the moſt ancient: but even that language itſelf does not equal the Engliſh in ſimplicity. The words of the Engliſh language are perhaps ſubject to fewer variations from their original form, than thoſe of any other. Its ſubſtantives have but one variation of caſe; nor have they any diſtinction of gender, beſide that which nature has made. Its adjectives admit of no change at all, except that which expreſſes the degrees of compariſon. All the poſſible variations of the original form of the verb are not above ſix or ſeven; whereas in many languages they amount to ſome hundreds; and almoſt the whole buſineſs of modes, times, and voices, is managed with great eaſe by the aſſiſtance of eight or nine commodious little verbs, called from their uſe auxiliaries. The conſtruction of this language is ſo eaſy and obvious, that our grammarians have thought it hardly worth while to give us any thing like a regular and ſyſtematical ſyntax. In truth, the eaſier any ſubject is in its own nature, the harder is it to make it more eaſy by explanation; and nothing is more unneceſſary, and at the ſame time commonly more difficult, than to give a demonſtration in form of a propoſition almoſt ſelf-evident. It doth not then proceed from any peculiar irregularity or difficulty of our language, that the general practice both of ſpeaking and writing it is chargeable with inaccuracy. It is not the language, but the practice, that is in fault. The truth is grammar is very much neglected among us: and it is not the difficulty of the language, but on the contrary the ſimplicity and facility of it, that occaſion this neglect. Were the language leſs eaſy and ſimple, we ſhould find ourſelves under a neceſſity of ſtudying it with more care and attention. But as it is, we take it for granted, that we have a competent knowledge and ſkill, and are able to acquit ourſelves properly, in our own native tongue: a faculty ſolely acquired by uſe, conducted by habit, and tried by the ear, carries us on without reflection; we meet with no rubs or difficulties in our way, or we do not perceive them; we find ourſelves able to go on without rules,

and we do not ſo much as ſuſpect that we ſtand in need of them.

A grammatical ſtudy of our own language makes no part of the ordinary method of inſtruction, which we paſs through in our childhood; and it is very ſeldom that we apply ourſelves to it afterward. Yet the want of it will not be effectually ſupplied by any other advantages whatſoever. Much practice in the polite world, and a general acquaintance with the beſt authors, are good helps; but alone will hardly be ſufficient; we have writers, who have enjoyed theſe advantages in their full extent, and yet cannot be recommended as models of an accurate ſtyle. Much leſs then will what is commonly called learning ſerve the purpoſe; that is, a critical knowledge of ancient languages, and much reading of ancient authors: the greateſt critic and moſt able grammarian of the laſt age, when he came to apply his learning and his criticiſm to an Engliſh author, was frequently at a loſs in matters of ordinary uſe and common conſtruction in his own vernacular idiom. A good foundation in the general principles of grammar is in the firſt place neceſſary for all thoſe who are initiated in a learned education; and for all others likewiſe, who ſhall have occaſion to furniſh themſelves with the knowledge of modern languages. Univerſal grammar cannot be taught abſtractedly: it muſt be done with reference to ſome language already known; in which the terms are to be explained, and the rules exemplified. The learner is ſuppoſed to be unacquainted with all but his native tongue; and in what other, conſiſtently with reaſon and common ſenſe, can you go about to explain it to him? When he has a competent knowledge of the main principles of grammar in general, exemplified in his own language, he then will apply himſelf with great advantage to the ſtudy of any other. To enter at once upon the ſcience of grammar, and the ſtudy of a foreign language, is to encounter two difficulties together, each of which would be much leſſened by being taken ſeparately and in its proper order. For theſe plain reaſons a competent grammatical knowledge of our own language is the true foundation upon which all literature, properly ſo called, ought to be raiſed. If this method were adopted in our ſchools; if children were firſt taught the common principles of grammar, by ſome ſhort and clear ſyſtem of Engliſh grammar, which happily by its ſimplicity and facility is perhaps fitter than that of any other language for ſuch a purpoſe; they would have ſome notion of what they were going about, when they ſhould enter into the Latin grammar; and would hardly be engaged ſo many years, as they now are, in that moſt irkſome and difficult part of literature, with ſo much labour of the memory, and with ſo little aſſiſtance of the underſtanding.

Whatever the advantages or defects of the Engliſh language be, as it is our own language, it deſerves a high degree of our ſtudy and attention, both with regard to the choice of words which we employ, and with regard to the ſyntax, or the arrangement of theſe words in a ſentence. We know how much the Greeks and the Romans, in their moſt poliſhed and flouriſhing times, cultivated their own tongues. We know how much ſtudy both the French and the Italians have beſtowed upon theirs. Whatever knowledge may be acquired by the ſtudy of other languages, it can never be communicated with advantage, unleſs by ſuch as can write and ſpeak their own language well. Let the matter of an author be ever ſo good and uſeful, his compoſitions will always ſuffer in the public eſteem, if his expreſſion be deficient in purity and propriety. At the ſame time, the attainment of a correct and elegant ſtyle, is an object which demands application and labour. If any imagine they can catch it merely by the ear, or acquire it by a ſlight peruſal of ſome of our good authors, they will

find themſelves much diſappointed. The many errors, even in point of grammar; the many offences againſt purity of language, which are committed by writers who are far from being contemptible, demonſtrate that a careful ſtudy of the language is previouſly requiſite in all who aim at writing it properly.

Theſe obſervations appear to determine concluſively the ſubject which we have been diſcuſſing; they will ſuffice therefore to prove, that the application of a child to a dead language, before he is acquainted with his own, is a lamentable waſte of time, and highly detrimental to the improvement of his mind. It was the neglect of the cultivation of our own tongue, which excited the diſguſt of M. Voltaire.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COXCOMBS.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Magazine.

Sir,

THERE are many characteriſtics of the frivolity of the age, which perhaps would be too much honoured by a ſerious attack, and which therefore it is beſt to aſſail by the weapons of ridicule. There are alſo certain vices, which when more openly practiſed than is conſiſtent with public decency, and when encouraged by a general combination of the thoughtleſs and frivolous, may likewiſe be ſucceſsfully attacked by the ſame weapon. Of this opinion, the author of the following letter appears to have been. It was intended for a newſpaper, but if you are of my opinion, will deſerve to be reſcued from a ſituation ſo temporary, and placed in your repoſitory, where it may hereafter ſtand as a record of the times, and where we can already conſult the hiſtory of the manners of the age for upward of half a century. I am, ſir, &c.

A CORRESPONDENT.

To ——

In conſequence of the freſh fry ſo conſtantly emerging from the ſcholaſtic trammels of Eton, Weſtminſter, and Wincheſter, as well as from both univerſities, I preſume you will readily coincide with me in opinion, that a ſelect train of inſtructions, for the preſervation of perſonal dignity in the *lounge* of Bond-ſtreet, and its faſhionable vicinity, cannot prove inapplicable, but, on the contrary, highly acceptable to the very great number of inexperienced maſculine *minutiæ*, who have not yet had opportunity to diſplay their perſons and perfections amid the gay frivolities of the metropolis.

Having recently eſcaped from the obſcurity of dreary walls and dull profeſſors, a phænomenon of univerſal brilliancy, and family admiration, your embarkation muſt be made by completely ſhaking off every degree of obedience to parental authority or friendly admonition. This leading point cannot be more deciſively and effectually carried, than by being driven into town *poſt*, with a break-neck rapidity, to the door of ſome hotel of celebrity; the more expenſive the houſe and its accommodations, the more will your name be blazoned by the trumpet of fame, as a new and ſuperlative devotee to the dictates of faſhion.

At the moment of arrival, you ſeem to undergo a kind of regeneration, and abſolutely begin a new life; the ſervility of your poſtillions, the fulſome adulation of the waiters, and the politeneſs of Boniface treble-refined, all ſerve moſt powerfully to convince you how great your weight is already become in the ſcale of ſociety. Conducted to your apartment of elegance, equally calculated for eaſe and admiration, you inſtantly become the Adonis of your own imagination. Nature being intended to enjoy a gratification of every wiſh, it becomes immediately the determination of a man of faſhion, to deny himſelf no one plea-

ſure, comfort, or happineſs, however extravagant, that power can procure, or influence obtain. As *pecuniary* compenſation, with 'brilliants of the firſt water,' is only a ſecondary conſideration, it is very much below your attention; that will of courſe become much more the province of the Maitre d' Hotel, whoſe care it muſt be in future to *dun*, and not yours to *pay*.

This conſideration making its proper impreſſion upon your refined ſenſibility, and perfectly ſatisfied of the ſtrict propriety of your conduct (always completely ſhielded by your *intentional* integrity) you proceed to order a profuſion of every delicacy without fear or reſtraint; and enjoin the whole to be got ready with that kind of *poſt haſte* expedition, which implies your very exiſtence to depend upon the inſtantaneous execution of your commands. When they are minutely obeyed, then is the moment arrived for a happy diſplay of your ſuperiority; deliberately collect yourſelf for one general exertion to produce a grand effect. In ſhort, find fault with every ſingle article without exception, d—n the waiter at almoſt regular ſtated periods, and never let him ſtand one moment ſtill, but keep him eternally moving; having it in rememberance he is only an unfortunate and wretched ſubordinate, of courſe a ſtranger to feelings, which are an ornament to human nature; with this recollection on your part, that the more illiberal the abuſe he has from you, the greater will be his admiration of your ſuperior abilities, and gentleman-like qualifications. Confirm him in the opinion he has ſo juſtly imbibed, by ſwearing the fiſh is not warmed through; the poultry is old and 'tough as your grandmother;' the paſtry is made with butter, rank Iriſh; the cheeſe, which they call Stilton, is nothing but pale Suffolk; the malt liquor damnable, a mere infuſion of malt, tobacco, and (if ever you heard the name) *cocculus Indicus*; the port muſty; the ſherry ſour; and that the whole of the dinner and deſert were 'infernally infamous,' and, of courſe, not fit for the entertainment of a gentleman; conclude the lecture with an oblique hint, that without better accommodations, and more ready attention, you ſhall be under the neceſſity of leaving the houſe for a more comfortable ſituation. This ſpirited declaration at ſtarting will anſwer a variety of purpoſes, but none ſo eſſential as an anticipated objection to the payment of your bill, whenever it may be preſented. With no ſmall degree of perſonal oſtentation, give the waiter your name, 'becauſe you have ordered your letters there, and, as they will be of importance, beg they may be taken care of, particularly thoſe written by a female hand, of which deſcription many may be expected.'

Having thus introduced you to, and fixed you, like a recruit, in good quarters, I conſider it almoſt unneceſſary to ſay, however bad you may imagine the wine, I doubt not your own prudence will point out the characteriſtic neceſſity for drinking enough, not only to afford you the credit of *reeling* to bed by the help of the banniſters, but the collateral comfort of calling yourſelf 'd—nd queer,' in the morning, owing entirely to the villanous adulteration of the wine; for when *mild* and *genuine*, you can take off three bottles 'without wrinking or blinking.' When rouſing from your laſt ſomniferous reverie in the morning, ring the bell with no ſmall degree of energy, which will ſerve to convince the whole family you are awake; upon the entrance of either chamberlain or chambermaid, vociferate half a dozen queſtions in ſucceſſion, without waiting for a ſingle reply. As, what morning is it? Does it hail, rain, or ſhine? Is it a froſt? Is my breakfaſt ready? Has any body enquired for me? Is my groom here? &c. &c. And here it becomes directly in point to obſerve, that a *groom* is become ſo evidently neceſſary to the *ton* of the preſent day (particularly in the neighbourhood of Bond-ſtreet) that a great number of gentlemen keep a groom, who cannot (except

upon credit) keep a horſe; but then they are always upon the 'look out for horſes,' and till they are *obtained*, the employment of the *groom* is the embelliſhment of *both ends* of his maſter, by firſt dreſſing his head, and then poliſhing his boots and ſhoes.

The trifling ceremonies of the morning got through, you will ſally forth in ſearch of adventures, making that great mart of every virtue, Bond-ſtreet, in your way. Here it will be impoſſible for you, between the hours of twelve and four to remain even a few minutes, without falling in with various 'feathers of your wing,' ſo true is it, in the language of Rowe, 'you herd together,' that you cannot fear being long alone. So ſoon as three of you are met, adopt a knight of the Bath's motto, and become literally *Tria juncta in uno*, or, in other words, link your arms ſo as to engroſs the whole breadth of the pavement; the *fun* of driving fine women and old *dons* into the gutter is exquiſite, and of courſe conſtitutes a laugh of the moſt humane ſenſibility. Never make theſe excurſions without *ſpurs*; it will afford not only preſumptive proof of your really keeping a horſe, but the lucky opportunity of hooking a fine girl by the gown, apron, or petticoat; and while ſhe is under the diſtreſſing mortification of diſentangling herſelf, you and your companions can add to her dilemma, by ſome indelicate *inuendo*, and in the moment of extrication, walk off with an exulting exclamation of having 'cracked the muſlin.' Let it be a fixed rule never to be ſeen in the *lounge*, without a ſtick or cane; this dangling in a ſtring may accidentally go between the feet of any female in paſſing; if ſhe falls in conſequence, that can be no fault of yours, but the effect of her indiſcretion in not keeping her legs cloſer together.

By way of relief to the ſameneſs of the ſcene, throw yourſelf lounging into a chair at the confectioners, cup up a *pine* with the greateſt *ſang froid*, amuſe yourſelf with a jelly or two, and after viewing with a happy indifference whatever may preſent itſelf, throw down a guinea (without condeſcending to aſk a queſtion) and walk off; this will not only be politically inculcating an idea of your ſeeming liberality upon the preſent, but paving the way to credit upon a future occaſion. I had hitherto omitted to mention the neceſſity for previouſly providing yourſelf with a glaſs (ſuſpended from your button-hole by a ſtring) the want of which will inevitably brand you with vulgarity, if not with indigence, for the true (and formerly unſophiſticated) breed of old John Bull is ſo very much altered by bad croſſes, and a deficiency in conſtitutional ſtamina, equally affecting the optic nerves, that there are very few men of faſhion can ſee clear beyond the tip of the noſe.

At the breaking up of the parade, ſtroll as it were accidentally into the prince of Wales' coffeehouſe, in Conduit-ſtreet, walk up with the greateſt eaſe and conſummate confidence to every box in rotation; look at every body with a certain inexplicable *hauteur*, bordering upon contempt; for although it is moſt likely you will know little or nothing of them, the great object is, that they ſhould have a perfect knowledge of you. Having repeatedly and vociferouſly called the waiter when he is moſt engaged, and at each time aſked him various queſtions equally frivolous and inſignificant, ſeem to ſkim the ſurface of a morning paper, if diſengaged, humming the march in Blue Beard, to ſhow the verſatility of you genius; when finding you have made yourſelf ſufficiently conſpicuous, and an object of general attraction, or rather attention, ſuddenly leave the room, but not without ſuch an emphatical mode of ſhutting the door, as may afford to the various companies and individuals, a moſt ſtriking proof of your departure.

Theſe inſtructions will ſerve for your initiation into the world of notoriety. The remainder of your progreſs, may be the ſubject of a future lecture.

Yours, &c.

ON THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ANIMALS AND VEGETABLES.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Magazine.

Sir,

I PRESUME moſt of your readers have heard of attempts lately made to deſtroy the boundaries, between the animal and vegetable kingdom, by aſſigning properties to the vegetable, which have been thought excluſive in the animal. They muſt have heard of the fanciful ſyſtem of the *Loves of the Plants*, which naturally excites whimſical ideas, and prepares us for hearing of *intrigues* in our gardens, and cales of *crim. con.* between cabbages and cauliflowers. The ſubject, however, is not altogether to be treated with levity; and I have, therefore, collected ſome opinions and facts upon the difference between animals and vegetables, which will, I apprehend, prove amuſing to your readers.

The power of moving from one place to another, has been by many thought to conſtitute this difference; and, indeed, in moſt caſes, it is the obvious mark by which we diſtinguiſh an animal from a vegetable: but lord Kames has given ſeveral very curious inſtances of the locomotive power of of plants, ſome of which, as he ſays, would *do honour* to an animal. Upon the ſlighteſt touch, ſays he, the ſenſitive plant ſhrinks back and folds up its leaves, ſimilar to a ſnail; which on the ſlighteſt touch retires within its ſhell. A new ſpecies of the ſenſitive plant has lately been diſcovered. If a fly perch upon one of its flower-leaves, it cloſes inſtantly, and cruſhes the inſect to death. This plant is called the Dionæa. There is not an article in botany more admirable than a contrivance, viſible in many plants, to take advantage of good weather, and to protect themſelves againſt bad. They open and cloſe their flowers and leaves in different circumſtances; ſome cloſe before ſun-ſet, ſome after; ſome open to receive rain, ſome cloſe to avoid it. The petals of many flowers expand in the ſun; but contract at night, or on the approach of rain. After the ſeeds are fecundated, the petals no longer contract. All the trefoils may ſerve as a barometer to the huſbandman; they always contract their leaves on an impending ſtorm. Some plants follow the ſun, others turn from it. Many plants, on the ſun's receſs vary the poſition of their leaves, which is ſtyled the *ſleep of plants*. A ſingular plant was lately diſcovered in Bengal. Its leaves are in continual motion all day long; but when night approaches, they fall down from an erect poſture to reſt.

A plant has a power of directing its roots for procuring of food. The red whortle berry, a low evergreen plant, grows naturally on the tops of the higheſt hills, among ſtones and gravel. This ſhrub was planted in an edging to a rich border, under a fruit wall. In two or three years, it over-ran the adjoining deep-laid gravel-walk; and ſeemed to fly from the border, in which not a ſingle runner appeared. An effort to come at food in a bad ſituation, is extremely remarkable in the following inſtance. Among the ruins of Newabbey, formerly a monaſtery in Galloway, there grows on the top of a wall a plane tree, about twenty feet high. Straitened for nouriſhment in that barren ſituation, it ſeveral years ago directed roots down the ſide of the wall, till they reached the ground ten feet below; and now the nouriſhment it afforded to thoſe roots during the time of their deſcending is amply repaid, having every year ſince that time made vigorous ſhoots. From the top of the wall to the ſurface of the earth, theſe roots have not thrown out a ſingle fibre; but are now united in a ſingle root.

Plants, when forced from their natural poſition, are endowed with a power to reſtore themſelves. A hop-

plant, twiſting round a ſtick, directs its courſe from ſouth to weſt, as the ſun does. Untwiſt it, and tie it in the oppoſite direction: it dies. Leave it looſe in the wrong direction: it recovers its natural direction in a ſingle night. Twiſt a branch of a tree ſo as to invert its leaves, and fix it in that poſition: if left in any degree looſe, it untwiſts itſelf gradually, till the leaves be reſtored to their natural poſition. What better can an animal do for its welfare? A root of a tree meeting with a ditch in its progreſs, is laid open to the air. What follows? It alters its courſe like a rational being, dips into the ground, ſurrounds the ditch, riſes on the oppoſite ſide to its wonted diſtance from the ſurface, and then proceeds in its original direction. Lay a wet ſponge near a root laid open to the air; the root will direct its courſe to the ſponge. Change the place of the ſponge; the root varies its direction. Thruſt a pole into the ground at a moderate diſtance from a ſcandent plant: the plant directs its courſe to the pole, lays hold of it, and riſes on it to its natural height. A honeyſuckle proceeds in its courſe, till it be too long for ſupporting its weight; and then ſtrengthens itſelf by ſhooting into a ſpiral. If it meet with another plant of the ſame kind, they coaleſce for mutual ſupport; the one ſcrewing to the right, the other to the left. If a honeyſuckle twig meets with a dead branch, it ſcrews from the right to the left. The claſpers of briony ſhoot into a ſpiral, and lay hold of whatever comes in their way for ſupport. If, after completing a ſpiral of three rounds, they meet with nothing, they try again by altering their courſe.—

By comparing theſe and other inſtances of ſeeming voluntary motion in plants, with that ſhare of life wherewith ſome of the inferior kinds of animals are endowed, we can ſcarce heſitate at aſcribing the ſuperiority to the former; that is, putting *ſenſation* out of the queſtion. Muſcles, for inſtance, are fixed to one place as much as plants are; nor have they any power of motion, beſide that of opening and ſhutting their ſhells; and in this reſpect they have no ſuperiority over the motion of the ſenſitive plant: nor does their action diſcover more ſagacity, or even ſo much, as the roots of the plane-tree mentioned by lord Kames.

M. Buffon, who ſeems to be deſirous of confounding the animal and vegetable kingdoms, denies ſenſation to be any eſſential diſtinction. 'Senſation (ſays he) more eſſentially diſtinguiſhes animals from vegetables; but ſenſation is a complex idea, and requires ſome explication. For if ſenſation implied no more than motion conſequent upon a ſtroke or an impulſe, the ſenſitive plant enjoys this power; but if, by ſenſation, we mean the faculty of perceiving and comparing ideas, it is uncertain whether brute animals are endowed with it. If it ſhould be allowed to dogs, elephants, &c. whoſe actions ſeem to proceed from motives ſimilar to thoſe by which men are actuated, it muſt be denied to many ſpecies of animals, particularly to thoſe which appear not to poſſeſs the faculty of progreſſive motion. If the ſenſation of an oyſter, for example, differed only in degree from that of a dog; why do we not aſcribe the ſame ſenſation to vegetables, though in a degree ſtill inferior? This diſtinction, therefore, between the animal and vegetable, is neither ſufficiently general nor determined. From this inveſtigation, we are led to conclude, that there is no abſolute and eſſential diſtinction between the animal and vegetable kingdoms; but that nature proceeds, by imperceptible degrees, from the moſt perfect to the moſt imperfect animal, and from that to the vegetables; and the freſh water polypus may be regarded as the laſt of animals and the firſt of plants.'

It were to be wiſhed, that philoſophers would on ſome occaſions conſider, that a ſubject may be dark as well on account of their inability to ſee, as when it really affords no light.

Our author boldly concludes, that there is no eſſential difference between a plant and an animal, becauſe we aſcribe ſenſation to an oyſter, and none to the ſenſitive plant; but we ought to remember, that though we cannot perceive a diſtinction, it may nevertheleſs exiſt. Before M. Buffon, therefore, had concluded in this manner, he ought to have proved that ſome vegetables were endowed with ſenſation.

It is no doubt, however, as much incumbent on thoſe who take the contrary ſide of the queſtion, to prove that vegetables are not endowed with ſenſation, as it was incumbent on M. Buffon, to have proved that they are. But a little attention will ſhow us, that the difficulty here proceeds entirely from our inability to ſee the principle of ſenſation. We perceive this principle in ourſelves, but no man can perceive it in another. Why then does every individual of mankind conclude, that his neighbour has the ſame ſenſations with himſelf? It can only be from analogy. Every man perceives his neighbour formed in a manner ſimilar to himſelf; he acts in a ſimilar manner on ſimilar occaſions, &c. Juſt ſo it is with brute animals. It is no more doubtful that they have ſenſations, than that we have them ourſelves. If a man is wounded with a knife, for inſtance, he expreſſes a ſenſe of pain, and endeavour to avoid a repetition of the injury. Wound a dog in the ſame manner, he will alſo expreſs a ſenſe of pain; and, if you offer to ſtrike him again, will endeavour to eſcape, before he feels the ſtroke. To conclude here that the action of the dog proceeded from a principle different from that of the man, would be abſurd and unphiloſophical to the laſt degree.

There are alſo ſenſations eſſentially diſtinct from one another; and in proportion as an animal is endowed with more or fewer of thoſe different ſpecies, it is more or leſs perfect as an animal; but, as long as one of them remains, it makes not the leaſt approach to the vegetable kingdom; and, when they are all taken away, is ſo far from becoming a vegetable, that it is only a maſs of dead matter. The ſenſes of a perfect animal, for inſtance, are five in number. Take away one of them, ſuppoſe ſight, his reſemblance to a vegetable would be as little as before; becauſe a vegetable can neither feel, taſte, nor ſmell; and we ſuppoſe him ſtill to enjoy theſe three ſenſes. Let us, laſtly, ſuppoſe him endued only with the ſenſe of feeling, which, however, ſeems to include that of taſte, and he is no more a vegetable than formerly, only an imperfect animal. If this ſenſe is then taken away, we connect him, not with the vegetable kingdom, but with what M. Buffon calls *brute-matter*. It is to this kingdom, and not to the vegetable, that animals plainly approximate, as they deſcend. Indeed to ſuppoſe an approximation between the vegetable and animal kingdoms, is very abſurd: for, at that rate the moſt imperfect animal ought to be the moſt perfect plant; but we obſerve no ſuch thing. All animals, from the higheſt to the loweſt, are poſſeſſed of vegetable life: and that, as far as we can perceive, in an equal degree, whether the animal life is perfect or imperfect; nor doth there ſeem to be the ſmalleſt connection between the higheſt degree of vegetation, and the loweſt degree of ſenſation. Though all animals, therefore, are poſſeſſed of vegetable life, thoſe two ſeem to be as perfectly diſtinct and incommenſurate to one another as any two things we can poſſibly imagine.

The power of vegetation, for inſtance, is as perfect in an onion or leek, as in a dog, an elephant, or a man: and yet, though you threaten a leek, or an onion ever ſo much, it pays no regard to your words, as a dog would do; nor, though you wound it, does it avoid a ſecond ſtroke. It is this principle of ſelf-preſervation in all animals, which, being the moſt powerful one in their nature, is generally taken, and with

very good reaſon, as the true characteriſtic of animal life. This principle is undoubtedly a conſequence of ſenſation; and as it is never obſerved to take place in vegetables, we have a right to ſay that the foundation of it, ſenſation, belongs not to them. There is no animal, which makes any motion in conſequence of external impulſe where danger is threatened, but what puts itſelf in a poſture of defence; but no vegetable whatever does ſo. A muſcle, when it is touched, immediately ſhuts its ſhell; and as this action puts it in a ſtate of defence, we conclude that it proceeds from the principle of ſelf-preſervation. When the ſenſitive plant contracts from a touch, it is no more in a ſtate of defence than before; for whatever would have deſtroyed it in its expanded ſtate, will alſo do it in its contracted ſtate. We conclude, therefore, that the motion of the ſenſitive plant proceeds only from a certain property, called by the phyſicians *irritability*; and which, though our bodies poſſeſs it in an eminent degree, is a characteriſtic neither of animal nor vegetable life, but belongs to us in common with brute-matter. It is certain that an electrified ſilk-thread ſhows a much greater variety of motions than any ſenſitive plant. If a bit of ſilk-thread is dropt on an electrified metal-plate, it immediately erects itſelf; ſpreads out the ſmall fibres like arms; and, if not detained, will fly off. If a finger is brought near it, the thread ſeems greedily to catch at it. If a candle approaches, it claps cloſe to the plate as if afraid of it.—Why do we not conclude that the thread in this caſe is really afraid of the candle? For this plain reaſon, that its ſeeming flight is not to get away from the candle, but to get toward the electrified metal; and, if allowed to remain there, will ſuffer itſelf to be burnt without offering to ſtir. The ſenſitive plant, in like manner, after it has contracted, will ſuffer itſelf to be cut in pieces, without making the leaſt effort to eſcape. The caſe is not ſo with the meaneſt animal. A hedge-hog, when alarmed, draws its body together, and expands its prickles, thereby putting itſelf in a poſture of defence. Throw it into water, and the ſame principle of ſelf-preſervation prompts it to expand its body and ſwim. A ſnail, when touched, withdraws itſelf into its ſhell; but if a little quicklime is ſprinkled upon it, ſo that its ſhell is no longer a place of ſafety, it is thrown into agonies, and endeavours to avail itſelf of its locomotive power in order to eſcape the danger. In muſcles and oyſters, indeed, we cannot obſerve this principle of ſelf-preſervation ſo ſtrongly, as nature has deprived them of the power of progreſſive motion: but, as we obſerve them conſtantly to uſe the means which nature has given them for ſelf-preſervation, we can have no reaſon to think that they are deſtitute of that principle upon which it is founded.

But there is no need of arguments drawn from the inferior creation. We ourſelves are poſſeſſed both of the animal and vegetable life, and certainly muſt know whether there is any connexion between vegetation and ſenſation, or not.—We are conſcious that we exiſt; that we hear, ſee, &c. but of our vegetation we are abſolutely inconſcious. We feel a pleaſure, for inſtance, in gratifying the calls of hunger and thirſt; but of the proceſs by which our aliment ſupports the body, we are altogether ignorant. If we, then, who are more perfect than other vegetables, are utterly inſenſible of our own vegetable life, why ſhould we imagine that the leſs perfect vegetables are ſenſible of it?

To illuſtrate our reaſoning here by an example. The direction of the roots of the plain-tree mentioned by lord Kames, ſhows as much ſagacity, if we are to look only to the outward action, as can be obſerved in any motion of the moſt perfect animal whatever; nevertheleſs, we have not the leaſt ſuſpicion, either that the tree ſaw the ground at a diſtance, or that it was informed of its being there by the

reſt of its roots. If a wound is made in the body of a man, and a loſs of ſubſtance is to be repaired, the ſame ſagacity will be obſerved in the arrangement of the fibres, not only as if they were animated, but they will diſpoſe of themſelves ſeemingly with a degree of wiſdom far ſuperior to what we have any idea of; yet this is done without our having the leaſt knowledge either how it is done, or of its being done at all. We have therefore in ourſelves a demonſtration, that vegetable life acts without knowing what it does: and if vegetables are ignorant of their moſt ſagacious actions, why ſhould we ſuſpect that they have a ſenſation, let it be ever ſo obſcure, of any of their inferior ones, ſuch as contracting from a touch, turning toward the ſun, or advancing to meet a pole?

Thus we may eaſily give M. Buffon a reaſon why we aſcribe ſenſation to an oyſter, and none to a vegetable; namely, becauſe we perceive the vegetable do nothing but what is alſo performed in our own bodies, without our having the leaſt ſenſation of it; whereas an oyſter puts itſelf in a defenſive poſture on the approach of danger; and this being an action ſimilar to our own upon a like occaſion, we conclude that it proceeds from the ſame principle of ſenſation. Here it may alſo be obſerved, that though the inferior animals are deficient in the number, they are by no means ſo in the acuteneſs of their ſenſations; on the contrary, though a muſcle or an oyſter is probably endowed with no other ſenſe than that of feeling, yet this ſenſe is ſo exquiſite, it will contract upon the ſlighteſt touch, ſuch as we would be altogether inſenſible of.

The true diſtinction, therefore, between the animal and vegetable world, will ſtill remain in *ſenſation*, notwithſtanding the ſingular appearances, which curious perſons may obſerve in certain vegetable productions.

B. E.

ON FAMILY PRIDE.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Magazine.

SIR,

WE hear in ſome countries, and at ſome ages of the world, of the greateſt veneration and reſpect having being paid to the memory of the forefathers of the then exiſting race. Among the Romans, the orators frequently adduced the name and exploits of their anceſtors, as the moſt powerful and forcible ſtimulation to future and noble actions. However the nature of this veneration of anceſtry may have ſuffered from the changes of time, and however it may be at preſent obſolete and eradicated, I apprehend there is no neceſſity of proof that it has had an exiſtence, even in this kingdom. There has been a time, (not indeed very remote when the deſcendant of a noble anceſtry would by no means omit reflecting upon, and enumerating the train of warriors, of patriots, and of ſtateſmen, his great grandfathers, and great great grandfathers, reſpectively renounced in their generations. He would not forget to expatiate upon the famous victories and memorable battles graced by the preſence of thoſe noble perſonages, the remains of whoſe blood ſtill flowed in his own veins. He would ſpeak with enthuſiam of the favours of princes, and the ſubmiſſion of peers! But though a part of our countrymen would perhaps as emphatically and as eloquently as a Cicero, call the attention of an audience to the exploits of their anceſtors, yet I doubt whether there could invariably be obſerved the effect, either upon the ſpeaker or his audience, which that great orator profeſſed a wiſh to produce.—It might indeed ſerve to elevate their minds to a contempt of their foes, but did it decreaſe their enemies? It might

urge them to conſider themſelves upon a level with heroes, but did it eſtabliſh for them the glorious character of a conqueror? It might tend to their eſtimation in the herald's office, but had it that effect in the public counſels of the kingdom? It ſeems in fact a kind of recreation, which might operate in an idea of their own grandeur and importance, without extending their merits or inciting them to act for the good of ſociety. And that therefore, ſupporting themſelves upon the meritorious actions of their families, they were perfectly well ſatisfied with the recollection of thoſe actions, without the reflection, that the nobleſt blood exceeds that of the common race only, as it incites to what is peculiarly honourable. If Cicero had at that time ariſen from the grave, he would doubtleſs have beheld, with infinite ſurpriſe, the advantage of a noble origin, which he ſucceſsfully availed himſelf of as an urgent motive to a patriotic ſpirit, and to noble actions for the good of his country, perverted to a ſelf eſtimation and importance. He would doubtleſs have found great difficulty, with all his eloquence, to have convinced his cotemporaries of the propriety of preſerving the dignity of a family, by an exertion of all the power and conſequence, independant of the virtues of thoſe, from whom it was derived. Of the propriety of a daily repetition of the pageantry of a Roman triumph, without any of thoſe dutiesrequiſite from a perſon thus dignified with a perpetuity of ſecurity and honour. He might certainly have obſerved men in this ſituation, devoid of public graces, of martial bravery, and conduct, and of ſenatorial wiſdom; and might he not likewiſe have obſerved them equally diveſted of private and endearing virtues, of generoſity, philanthropy, and benevolence, of forgiveneſs, and forbearance. Yes! he muſt have at laſt been driven to exclaim, 'Happy is that country, in which the merits of one man enſures perpetual honour to his progeny!' But can this progeny from hence derive any reaſonable foundation, for a contempt of, or an injuſtice toward their fellow-citizens, and countrymen? If a man is under the advantage of being enobled by birthright and inheritance, he ought certainly to ſupport his rank in life, as authorized by the cuſtoms of his country, that is, by ſuch a diſplay of external pomp. But can this man, under the circumſtances of his being thus born, and of his progenitors being thus born, for many generations, or immemorially, affect a ſuperiority over any one, who may claim only a humble deſcent, but has, from his own merits and perſonal ſervices, had the honour of being raiſed to the ſame rank, by the bounty of his prince? Certainly not. Would any man in his ſenſes preſume to ſay, that the nobleſt blood would be adequate to the deficiencies of mind, of capacity, and a good diſpoſition? Or that theſe natural defects, are never incident to the deſcendant of a noble family? I by no means intend, generally, to attach to our nobility, or men of rank, of the preſent period, this family pride, which is ſo truly ridiculous and irrational; and I am fully aware, that wealth and fortune, as well as even mental ability, have been often equally productive of ſelf-eſtimation and inſolence. But can it be ſaid that wealth and genius ſeparate, or united, are leſs reaſonably the foundation of this ſelf-eſtimation, than pure family-rank? Or that the equalizing culpability of the former, was not primarily and actually cauſed by the latter? But however offenſive this veneration, or to ſpeak moderaly, this family pride, this preſervative of the ſhadow of true nobility and rank, may be to individuals and ſociety, it is often more prejudicial to thoſe, and the poſterity of thoſe to whom it belongs. A large and expenſive family may frequently be a very material obſtruction to the method of ſupporting this rank and pre-eminence. But how are the limitations of expence, perceptible by the

eyes of the world, to be begun, or how is the voice of prudence to be attended to, in oppoſition to a continuance of life, worthy of a noble houſe, and family? And what is the inevitable conſequence? Pompous poverty. But even in this ſituation the riſing members of the family are not permitted to take a part in the intereſts of commerce, whereby to be enabled in the acquiſition of an independant competence. They muſt paſs a life of diſappointment, inutility and dependance, upon the generoſity of others, or be brought up in the ſtudy of a profeſſion, for which, perhaps, they are totally unfit. This has been but too frequently the effect of family pride; and I am much miſtaken, if many an honeſt member of ſociety may not at this moment, with the ſweat of labour upon his brow, very juſtly, and truly, exclaim, 'A curſe upon the train of noble anceſtors from whom I am ſprung, who to ſupport an ideal greatneſs of family, have diſpoſed of all thoſe poſſeſſions, ſo ſmall a part of which, would now ſatisfy the utmoſt ambition of my wiſhes.'

Your humble ſervant,

STRICTOR.

THE BRITISH MUSE.

CORYDON's LAMENTATION.

OH hear the ſad nightingale mourn
In the grove that I planted hard by,
She grieves for her innocence torn,
As for my loſt treaſure do I.
Ah ſee! how with freedom elate,
My lambkins, they frolic and play,
Time was, nor far diſtant the date,
When I was as happy as they.

When Phyllida, firſt of her train,
In beauty of perſon and mind,
Rejected each love-ſtricken ſwain,
And prov'd to her Corydon kind,
How jocund the time flew away,
When the ſweet marriage knot it was tied,
But how ſad, and how luckleſs the day,
When Phyllida ſicken'd and died.

I remember it all with regret,
'Twas a day of moſt ſorrowful date,
The ſun did in gloomineſs ſet,
And the heavens did weep at my fate.
The heavens did weep, it is true,
And water my Phyllida's bier,
But not ſo could Corydon do,
For his heart was too full for a tear.

Long time the cold earth was the bed,
On which my ſad limbs I have laid,
And the flocks which I often have fed,
To their folds untended have ſtray'd.
Oh haſte, my fond lambkins, away,
And leave me to weep and to die,
Some other kind ſhepherd obey,
A ſhepherd much kinder than I.

But how uſeleſs the tears that I ſhed!
Why thus ſhould I mourn and complain?
For Phyllida's ſpirit is fled,
And ſorrow's petition is vain.

She has left me all ſad and forlorn,
Hard leſſons of ſorrow to learn,
To weep for the days that are gone,
Thoſe days that will never return.

To my cot, my ſad cot I'll repair,
Where roſes entwine round the door,
Oft water'd by Phyllida's care,
But now to be water'd no more.
I'll take leave of my deſolate cot,
Or my brain it will madden and burn,
I'll haſtily quit the ſad ſpot,
I'll quit it, nor ever return.

To the woods, the wild woods, I'll retire,
And ſtrive my loſt peace to redeem,
I'll feed on the fruits of the briar,
And drink of the rivulet's ſtream.
I'll wander in ſorrow alone,
Yet no—not ſo lonely my fate,
For I'll teach the wood-pigeon to moan,
As tho' it did moan for its mate.

Sad echo ſhall often repeat,
That Corydon's quiet is fled,
And every object I meet
Shall learn that my Phyllida's dead.
Farewell then my flocks, and my cot,
By the dawn of the day I will flee,
I will flee to ſome deſolate ſpot,
A ſpot made for ſorrow and me.

JUVENIS.

THE SPARROW AND BUTTERFLY.

'TWAS in the ſunſhine of a ſummer's day,
A tawdry butterfly muſt needs diſplay
The various tints that did her wings adorn:
With pride elated like a modern beau,
Contemptuouſly ſhe ſeem'd to look below,
On meaner inſects, with an eye of ſcorn

Perch'd on a roſe, exultingly ſhe cried,
Angelo's pencil is by me outvied,
And then expands to view her ſpotted wings.
A ſparrow perch'd upon a twig juſt by,
Heard all ſhe ſaid; nor made the leaſt reply,
But quick upon the glittering boaſter ſprings.
Pleaſed with the bait, with haſte he did repair,
The beauteous prize amid his young to ſhare,
Regardleſs of the ſupplicating fly,
Who found thro' folly, arrogance and pride,
Alas! too late, that ſhe untimely died,
Thro' her vain dreſs, which caught the ſparrow's eye.

MORAL.

THUS pride and dreſs we often find the ſnare,
By which men triumph o'er the unguarded fair.

POETIC ADDRESS,

Written by the Princeſs AMELIA, and ſpoken by Mr. ELLISTON, at a Fete given by her MAJESTY at Weymouth, on the 1ſt of Auguſt.

(To the KING.)

WELCOME, my liege! my ever-honour'd lord!
Oh, were it mine, in action as in word,
My zeal, my loyalty, my duteous love,
To thee, ſupport of all the world, to prove!
Bleſs'd be the pow'r, eternally ador'd,
Who, to our pray'rs, our King, our ſhield, reſtor'd!
See, ev'ry ſpeaking countenance reveals
The lively tranſport which the boſom feels;
See, the flufh'd cheek, ſo lately pale with fear,
Receives the grateful, th' ecſtatic tear;
The quiv'ring lip, now trembling with delight,
Fain would articulate, define aright,
How deep affection's root ſtill ſtronger grows,
Which, to thy worth, progreſſive firmneſs owes.
To teach to all mankind what man can be,
Triumphant trials were reſerv'd for thee:
Oh! that thy Herculean ſtrength were unconfin'd,
Extended o'er thy body as thy gen'rous mind;
Or that, thy health and precious life to ſhield,
Each ſubject of his own a ſhare might yield—
Had pow'r, as will, a portion to beſtow!
I ſpeak but what *I feel*, and what *I know*.
As o'er the countleſs riches of the main
Thy conqu'ring navy rides with proud diſdain;
In ſearch of treaſures which it values more,
So doth thy noble ſpirit greatly ſoar
'Bove earthly glories and 'bove earthly grace;
Though ſtill friend, father, of the human race.

(To the COMPANY, and PEOPLE.)

Pour forth your raptures, loudly ſweep the lyre,
With all your ſpirit, energy, and fire;
The heart's reſponſive chords ſhall ſtrike as loud,
In meaſures full, exultant, bold, and proud.
Call on the hov'ring ſhades of Minden's plain,
On Nelſon's heroes, victors on the main,
They'll join, they'll ſwell the animated lay—
This day they conquer'd, this all-glorious day,
Auſpicious, bleſt, when Brunſwick's line appear'd,
Check'd fear, miſtruſt—and fading hope uprear'd:
Long may its virtues ſave; long, long, prevail!
Long may we cry, 'Oh, Men of England, hail!'

ODE TO THE BRAIN.

MYSTERIOUS ſource, and ſeat of ſenſe,
Whence all our whimſies ſpring,
I now preſume, with bold pretence,
Thy energies to ſing.

The Poets' celebrated fount
(Whate'er its title be,)
That ſprung from old Parnaſſus' mount,
Was but a type of thee.

Thou art the true Pierian well,
From which great Homer drank,
And all thoſe bards that ſince excel,
Throughout the claſſic rank.

Thy inſpiration Maro crown'd
With everlaſting fame;
Hence lyric Horace lives renown'd;
Hence Milton's epic name.

Hence Shakſpeare ſtill ſupremely ſhines
In the dramatic ſphere;
Hence flow'd the ſweet deſcriptive lines,
That ſung the circling year.

Hence Pope and Prior charm by turns;
Hence Goldſmith's poliſh'd lays;
And hence, lamented, Scottiſh Burns!
Thy recent claim to praiſe.

To thee, too, ſentimental ſource!
Each lofty Son of Proſe
His tale's effect—his moral's force—
His varied beauties owes.

Plutarch and Tacitus of yore
Thy viſions did illume;
With many a fam'd Hiſtorian more,
Down to the days of Hume.

Nor leſs indebted to thy aid
Is Eloquence confeſs'd;
From thee ſhe learns to rouſe, perſuade,
And rule the human breaſt.

Thou taught'ſt Demoſthenes' tongue
To lead the Grecian throng;
From thee thoſe pow'rful periods ſprung,
That Cicero roll'd along.

When Eloquence pours forth the tide
Of argument ſo clear,
Thou art the intellectual guide
That governs its career.

Philoſophy, led by thy light,
Her deep reſearches makes;
Aſtronomy her boldeſt flight
Beneath thy guidance takes.

Great Newton hence, on eagle wing,
Through boundleſs ſyſtems ſoar'd;
Hence learned Locke each hidden ſpring
And maze of mind explor'd.

When Painting leads Taſte's raptur'd eye
Her mimic ſcenes among;
When Muſic wakes the ſymphony
Of ſoul-entrancing ſong.

Thy nervous influence alone
The zeſt, the pleaſure gives;
And Painting's tint, and Muſic's tone,
From thee its charm receives.

But, ah! if Melancholy's clouds
Obſcure the mental ſun—
If round thy ſeat diſtemper'd crowds
Of wild conceptions run;

Then, Genius, Judgment, Fancy ſink
In the tremendous gloom,
And madneſs rends each ſocial link,
Regardleſs of her doom!

Dromore. T. S.

VERSES to Lady GEORGINA GORDON, with a preſent of ROSES.

ROSES, that their fragrance drew
From Aurora's ſmile and ſport,
Fly, Georgina, fly to you,
Still a ſweeter ſmile to court.

'Twas Anacreon ſung of old
(Cupid ever liſps the ſong)
'Roſes in their bloom unfold
Empries that to love belong.'

Hence thy roſy cheek by morn,
Hence thy lips of roſy dew,
Hence the roſe-buds that adorn
Treaſures Love has lent to you.

Such a guardian is the roſe
Cupid's empire to maintain,
Envy, malice, Cupid's foes,
Touch its thorn, and die in pain.

Thine, Georgina, is the flower
Venus and the Muſes prize:
It will never loſe its power
While it meets Georgina's eyes.

ELEGY on J. H. BEATTIE, Son of Dr. BEATTIE, Author of the Miniſtrel, &c.

By J. L. HUNT.

LOST, ſainted ſon of virtue and of worth,
And haſt thou breath'd thy gentle ſoul away?
Muſt heav'n ſo ſoon demand thee from this earth—
So ſoon demand thee to eternal day?

O, had it ſtill, in pity to us all,
Breath'd lively health into thy placid breaſt,
Vice had not ever triumph'd in our fall,
Or with her hated ſcorpions thorn'd our reſt!

But man's low dwelling was unworthy thee,
Which heav'n perceiv'd, and op'd its arms above;
There ſhall thine eyes their kindred ſweetneſs ſee,
And there thy breaſt its kindred virtues love.

And, tho' thy feet ſo ſoft, ſo humbly trod
Along life's noiſeleſs, ſolitary vale,
Thy ſhade ſhall walk, exalted by its God,
Where courts and kings have panted but to kneel!

Say, can thy death by aught be duly wept,
The ſculptur'd tomb with worthy tears bedew'd?
Shall ſadd'ning vigils o'er thy hearſe be kept,
And melting ſorrow at thy grave be woo'd?

Sad wit, forgetful of his wonted ſmile,
The ſigh unuſual o'er thy turf ſhall pour,
Philoſophy be taught to weep a while,
And ev'ry muſe a ſep'rate loſs deplore!

Farewell, meek moraliſt—bleſt bard, adieu!
And life, lamented by a widow'd age,
That life ſoon ſnatching from our raptur'd view
The gentle annals of its ſpotleſs page!

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the London Gazette, July 28.

Admiralty Office, July 28.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. William Cornwallis, Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated off Uſhant, the 23d inſt.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour of incloſing, for the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, a letter from capt. Briſbane, of his majeſty's ſhip the Doris, who commands the frigates employed in watching the enemy's fleet at the entrance of Breſt Harbour, in which important ſervice he has ſhewn a great deal of zeal and enterpriſe.

This daring exploit appears to me to ſtand as high in point of credit to his majeſty's arms, and glory to thoſe brave officers and men who have ſo nobly atchieved it, as any of the kind ever performed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. CORNWALLIS.

Doris, off St. Matthews,

Sir, July 22.

I have the honour to inform you, that a moſt daring and gallant enterpriſe was laſt night undertaken by the boats of his majeſty's ſhips Doris, Beaulieu, and Uranie, entirely manned by volunteers, under the direction of lieut. Loſack of the Ville de Paris, whoſe gallantry on the occaſion is better felt than expreſſed, who ſucceeded in boarding and carrying the French National ſhip La Chevrette, mounting 20 guns, manned and completely prepared with 350 men, under the batteries in the bay of Camaret, and in the preſence of the combined fleets of France and Spain.

Any comments of mine would fall far ſhort of the merit due to thoſe gallant officers, ſeamen, and marines employed upon this ſervice: it is but juſtice to ſubjoin their names and qualities*, who have ſo nobly added an additional luſtre to his majeſty's arms.

I have moſt ſincerely to regret the loſs of the killed and wounded, but when compared with that of the enemy, it is comparatively ſmall. I cannot conclude without returning my warmeſt thanks to captains Poyntz and Gage for their judicious arrangements of their boats. I beg to mention that capt. Jervis, of his majeſty's ſhip Robuſt, very handſomely ſent his barge pinnace on this ſervice; likewiſe lieut. Spencer, who placed his Majeſty's hired cutter Telemachus in the Goulet, and prevented any aſſiſtance, by boats, the enemy might have attempted.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. BRISBANE.

Total of the killed, wounded, and miſſing in the boats of his majeſty's ſhips Doris, Beaulieu, Uranie, and Robuſt.—11 killed, 57 wounded, and 1 miſſing.

Liſt of the killed and wounded on board La Chevrette.—Firſt captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 midſhipmen, 1 lieutenant of the troops, with 85 ſeamen and troops, killed. 1 lieutenant, 4 midſhipmen, with 57 ſeamen and troops, wounded.

C. BRISBANE.

From the London Gazette, Aug. 1.

Admiralty Office, Aug. 1.

Copy of a Letter from Rear Admiral Sir James Saumarez, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on board his Majeſty's Ship Cæſar, at Gibraltar, the 6th July, 1801.

Sir,

I have to requeſt you will be pleaſed to inform my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that, conformably to my letter of yeſterday's date, I ſtood through the ſtreights, with his majeſty's ſquadron under my orders, with the intention of attacking three French line of battle ſhips and a frigate, that I had received information of being at anchor off Algeziras; on opening Cabareta Point, I found the ſhips lay at a conſiderable diſtance from the enemy's batteries, and having a leading wind up to them, afforded every reaſonable hope of ſucceſs in the attack.

I had previouſly directed captain Hood, in the Venerable, from his experience and knowledge of the anchorage, to lead the ſquadron, which he executed with his accuſtomed gallantry, and although it was not intended he ſhould anchor, he found himſelf under the neceſſity ſo to do, from the wind's failing, (a circumſtance ſo much to be apprehended in this country,) and to which circumſtance I have to regret the want of ſucceſs in this well-intended enterpriſe; capt. Stirling anchored oppoſite the inner ſhip of the enemy, and brought the

* Ville de Paris.—Lieut. Loſack.
Doris.—Lieuts. Roſs, Croſbe, Clarke, and Burke; lieut. Roſe, of the marines.
Beaulieu.—Lieut. Maxwell; acting lieut. Paſley; lieut. Sinclair, of the marines.
Uranie.—Lieut. Neville, and ſeveral midſhipmen from the different ſhips.

Pompée to action in the moſt ſpirited gallant manner, which was alſo followed by the commanders of every ſhip in the ſquadron.

Captains Darby and Ferris, owing to light winds, were prevented for a conſiderable time from coming into action; at length the Hannibal getting a breeze, capt. Ferris had the moſt favourable proſpect of being alongſide of one of the enemy's ſhips, when the Hannibal unfortunately took the ground, and I am extremely concerned to accquaint their lordſhips, that after having made every poſſible effort with this ſhip and the Audacious, to cover her from the enemy, I was under the neceſſity to make ſail, being at the time only three cables' length from one of the enemy's batteries.

My thanks are particularly due to all the captains, officers, and men under my orders: and although their endeavours have not been crowned with ſucceſs, I truſt the thouſand ſpectators from his majeſty's garriſon, and alſo the ſurrounding coaſt, will do juſtice to their valour and intrepidity, which was not to be checked by the fire from the numerous batteries, however formidable, that ſurround Algeziras.

I feel it incumbent on me to ſtate to their lordſhips the great merits of capt. Brenton, of the Cæſar, whoſe cool judgment and intrepid conduct, I will venture to pronounce, were never ſurpaſſed. I alſo beg leave to recommend to their lordſhips' notice my flag-lieutenant Mr. Philip Dumareſq, who has ſerved with me from the commencement of this war, and is a moſt deſerving officer. Mr. Lamborne and the other lieutenants are alſo entitled to great praiſe, as well as capt. Maxwell of the marines, and the officers of his corps ſerving on board the Cæſar.

The enemy's ſhips conſiſted of two of 84 guns, and one 74, with a large frigate; two of the former are aground, and the whole are rendered totally unſerviceable.

I cannot cloſe this letter without rendering the moſt ample juſtice to the great bravery of capt. Ferris: the loſs in his ſhip muſt have been very conſiderable both in officers and men; but I have the ſatisfaction to be informed, that his majeſty has not loſt ſo valuable an officer.

I have the honour to be, &c,

JAMES SAUMAREZ.

The hon. capt. Dundas, of his majeſty's polacre the Calpe, made his veſſel as uſeful as poſſible, and kept up a ſpirited fire on one of the enemy's batteries. I have alſo to expreſs my approbation of lieut. Janverin, commander of the gun-boats, who having joined me with intelligence ſerved as volunteer on board the Cæſar.

Copy of a Letter from Rear Admiral Sir James Saumarez, dated on board his Majeſty's Ship Cæſar, Gibraltar Mole, 10th July, to Evan Nepean, Eſq.

Sir,

I herewith incloſe the copy of a letter from captain Ferris, of his majeſty's late ſhip Hannibal, which I requeſt you will pleaſe to lay before their lordſhips; and I have only to expreſs my deep regret that his well-meant endeavours to bring his ſhip to cloſe action ſhould have occaſioned ſo ſevere a loſs. J. SAUMAREZ.

Sir, Algeziras, July 7.

I have little more to tell you of the fate of his majeſty's ſhip Hannibal than yourſelf muſt have obſerved, only, that from the number of batteries and ſhips, gun-boats, &c. we had to encounter, our guns ſoon got knocked up; and I found it impoſſible to do any thing, either for the preſervation of the ſhip, or for the good of the ſervice, our boats, ſails, rigging, and ſprings being all ſhot away; and having ſo many killed and wounded, which will appear by the annexed liſt, I thought it prudent to ſtrike, and thereby preſerve the lives of the brave men that remained.

Had I been ſucceſsful in the view before me, previous to the ſhip's taking the ground, my praiſes of the conduct of my officers and ſhip's company could not have exceeded their merits; but I have, notwithſtanding, the ſatisfaction to ſay, that every order was obſerved and carried into execution with that promptitude and alacrity becoming Britiſh officers and ſeamen.

I am, &c. (Signed) S. FERRIS.

Rear Admiral Sir James Saumarez, &c.

A Liſt of the killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's Ships under the command of Rear Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. in the Attack of the French Squadron and Spaniſh Batteries in Algeziras Bay, the 6th of July.

Cæſar.—William Grave, 6 ſeamen, 2 marines, killed; George William Foſter, boatſwain, 17 ſeamen, 1 boy, 6 marines, wounded; Richard Beſt, maſter's mate, 7 ſeamen, miſſing. Total 42.

Pompée.—Mr. Roxburgh, maſter, Mr. Steward, midſhipman, 10 ſeamen, 3 marines, killed; Richard Cheeſeman, Arthur Stapledon, and Thomas Innes, lieutenants, Mr. Curry and Mr. Hillier, maſter's mates, J. Hibberd, midſhipman, 53 ſeamen, 10 marines, wounded. Total 84.

Spencer.—R. Spencer, volunteer (1ſt claſs), 5 ſeamen, killed; Joſ. Chatterton, midſhipman, 23 ſeamen, 3 marines, wounded. Total 33.

Venerable.—W. Gibbons, midſhipman, 7 ſeamen, killed; Sylveſter Auſtin and Martin Collins, midſhipmen, 20 ſeamen, 3 marines, wounded. Total 33.

Hannibal.—J. D. Williams, firſt lieutenant of marines, David Lindſey, captain's clerk, 68 ſeamen, 5 marines, killed; lieut. J. Turner, J. Wood, maſter, A. Dudgeon, midſhipman, George Dunford, lieutenant of marines, 44 ſeamen, 14 marines, wounded; 6 ſeamen, miſſing. Total 143.

Audacious.—8 ſeamen, killed; J. W. Day, lieutenant of marines, 25 ſeamen, 6 marines, wounded. Total 40.

Total—375 killed, wounded, and miſſing.

(Signed) J. SAUMAREZ.

The London Gazette Extraordinary.

Admiralty Office, Aug. 3.

LIEUT. Philip Dumereſq, of his majeſty's ſhip Cæſar, arrived laſt night with diſpatches from Rear Admiral Sir J. Saumarez, Bart. of which the following are copies:

Cæſar, off Cape Trafalgar,
Sir, July 13.

It has pleaſed the Almighty to crown the exertions of this ſquadron with the moſt deciſive ſucceſs over the enemies of their country.

The three French line of battle ſhips diſabled in the action of the 6th inſt. off Algeziras, were, on the 8th, reinforced by a ſquadron of five Spaniſh line of battle ſhips under the command of Don Juan Joaquin de Moreno, and a French ſhip of 74 guns, wearing a broad pendant, beſides three frigates, and an incredible number of gunboats and other veſſels, and got under ſail yeſterday morning, together with his majeſty's late ſhip Hannibal, which they had ſucceeded in getting off the ſhoal on which ſhe ſtruck.

I almoſt deſpaired of having a ſufficient force in readineſs to oppoſe to ſuch numbers, but, through the great exertions of capt. Brenton, the officers and men belonging to the Cæſar, the ſhip was in readineſs to warp out of the Mole yeſterday morning, and got under weigh immediately after with all the ſquadron except the Pompée, which ſhip had not had time to get in her maſts.

Confiding in the zeal and intrepidity of the officers and men I had the happineſs to ſerve with, I determined, if poſſible, to obſtruct the paſſage of this very powerful force to Cadiz. Late in the evening I obſerved the enemy's ſhips to have cleared Cabareta Point, and at eight I bore up with the ſquadron to ſtand after them. His majeſty's ſhip Superb being ſtationed ahead of the Cæſar, I directed capt. Keate to make ſail and attack the ſternmoſt ſhips in the enemy's rear, uſing his endeavours to keep in ſhore of them. At eleven the Superb opened her fire cloſe to the enemy's ſhips, and on the Cæſar's coming up and preparing to engage a three-decker that had hauled her wind, ſhe was perceived to have taken fire, and the flames having communicated to a ſhip to leeward of her, both were ſoon in a blaze, and preſented a moſt awful ſight. No poſſibility exiſting of offering the leaſt aſſiſtance in ſo diſtreſſing a ſituation, the Cæſar paſſed to cloſe with the ſhip engaged by the Superb; but by the cool and determined fire kept upon her, which muſt ever reflect the higheſt credit on that ſhip, the enemy's ſhip was completely ſilenced, and ſoon after hauled down her colours.

The Venerable and Spencer having at this time come up, I bore up after the enemy, who were carrying a preſs of ſail, ſtanding out of the ſtraits, and loſt ſight of them during the night. It blew exceſſively hard till day-light, and in the morning the only ſhips in company were the Venerable and Thames ahead of the Cæſar, and one of the French ſhips at ſome diſtance from them, ſtanding toward the ſhoals of Conil, beſide the Spencer aſtern coming up.

All the ſhips immediately made ſail with a freſh breeze, but as we approached, the wind ſuddenly failing, the Venerable was alone able to bring her to action, which capt. Hood did in the moſt gallant manner, and had nearly ſilenced the French ſhip, when his main maſt (which had been before wounded) was unfortunately ſhot away, and it coming nearly calm, the enemy's ſhip was enabled to get off without any poſſibility of following her.

The higheſt praiſe is due to capt. Hood, the officers and men of the Venerable, for their ſpirit and gallantry in the action, which entitled them to better ſucceſs. The French ſhip was an 84, with additional guns on the gunwale.

This action was ſo near the ſhore, that the Venerable ſtruck on one of the ſhoals, but was ſoon after got off, and taken in tow by the Thames, but with the loſs of all her maſts.

The enemy's ſhips are now in ſight to

the weſtward, ſtanding in for Cadiz. The Superb and Audacious, with the captured ſhip are alſo in ſight, with the Carlotta Portugueſe frigate, commanded by capt. Crauford Duncan, who very handſomely came out with the ſquadron, and has been of the greateſt aſſiſtance to capt. Keats, in ſtaying by the enemy's ſhip captured by the Superb.

I am proceeding with the ſquadron for Roſier bay, and ſhall proceed the moment the ſhips are refitted to reſume my ſtation.

No praiſes that I can beſtow are adequate to the merits of the officers and ſhips' companies of all the ſquadron, particularly for their unremitted exertions in refitting the ſhips at Gibraltar, to which, in a great degree, is to be aſcribed the ſucceſs of the ſquadron againſt the enemy.

Although the Spencer and Audacious had not the good fortune to partake of this action, I have no doubt of their exertion, had they come up in time to cloſe with the enemy's ſhips.

My thanks are alſo due to capt. Holles of the Thames, and to the hon. capt. Dundas of the Calpe, whoſe aſſiſtance was particularly uſeful to capt. Keats in ſecuring the enemy's ſhip, and enabling the Superb to ſtand after the ſquadron, in caſe of having been enabled to renew the action.

I herewith encloſe the names of the enemy's ſhips.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. SAUMAREZ.

Evan Nepean, Eſq.

Liſt of the Spaniſh Squadron that arrived at Cadiz from Ferrol on the 25th of April, under the command of Don Joaquin de Moreno, (Lieutenant-General) as Vice Admiral, and proceeded to Algeziras Bay, the 9th of July.

Real Carlos, of 112 guns, capt. Don J. Eſquerra.

San Hermenegildo, of 112 guns, capt. Don J. Emparan.

San Fernando, of 94 guns, capt. Don J. Malina.

Argonaut, of 80 guns, capt. Don. J. Hariera.

San Auguſtin, of 74 guns, capt. Don R. Jopere.

San Antonio of 74 guns, under French colours, taken by the Superb.

Wanton, French lugger, of 12 guns.

The admiral's ſhip the Real Carlos, and the San Hermenegildo, were the two ſhips that took fire and blew up.

(Signed) J. SAUMAREZ.

Cæſar, off Trafalgar,

Sir, July 14.

I herewith encloſe, for their lordſhips' further information, the ſtatement I have received from capt. Keats, to whom the greateſt praiſe is due for his gallant conduct on the ſervice alluded to.

Capt Hood's merits are held in too high eſtimation to receive additional luſtre from any praiſes I can beſtow; but I only do juſtice to my own feelings when I obſerve, that in no inſtance have I known ſuperior bravery to that diſplayed by him on this occaſion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Evan Nepean. J. SAUMAREZ.

Superb, off Cape Trafalgar,

Sir, July 13.

Purſuant to your directions to ſtate the particulars of the Superb's ſervices laſt night, I have the honour to inform you, that in conſequence of your directions to make ſail up to and engage the ſternmoſt of the enemy's ſhips, at half paſt eleven I found myſelf abreaſt of a Spaniſh three-decked ſhip (the Real Carlos, as appears by report of ſome ſurvivors), which, having brought in one with two other ſhips nearly line abreaſt, I opened my fire upon at not more than three cables' length; this evidently produced good effect, as well in this ſhip as the others abreaſt of her, which ſoon began firing on each other, and at times on the Superb.

In about a quarter of an hour, I perceived the ſhip I was engaging, and which had loſt her foretop-maſt, to be on fire, upon which we inſtantly ceaſed to moleſt her, and I proceeded on to the ſhip next at hand, which proved to be the San Antonio, of 74 guns, and 730 men, commanded by the Chef de Diviſion Le Rey, under French colours, wearing a broad pendant, and manned nearly equally with French and Spaniſh ſeamen, and which, after ſome action (the Chef being wounded), ſtruck her colours.

I learn from the very few ſurvivors of the ſhips that caught fire and blew up, (which, in an open boat reached the Superb at the time ſhe was taking poſſeſſion of the San Antonio,) that in the confuſion of the action the Hermenegildo, (a firſt rate alſo,) miſtaking the Real Carlos for an enemy, ran on board her, and ſhared her melancholy fate.

Services of this nature cannot well be expected to be performed without ſome loſs, but though we have to lament that lieut. E. Walter and 14 ſeamen and marines have been wounded, moſt of them ſeverely, ſtill

there is reaſon to rejoice that this is the extent of our loſs.

I received able and active aſſiſtance from Mr. Samuel Jackſon, the firſt lieutenant, and it is my duty to repreſent to you, that the officers of all deſcriptions, ſeamen, and marines, conducted themſelves with the greateſt ſteadineſs and gallantry.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. G. KEATE.

Sir James Saumarez, Bart.

From the London Gazette, Aug. 4.

Admiralty Office, Aug. 4, 1801.

A letter from capt. Manly Dixon introduces the following:—

His Majeſty's Ship Speedy, off Barcelona, May 6, Caſtello Ferro, N 4 miles.

Sir,

I have the pleaſure to inform you, that the ſloop I have the honour to command, after a mutual chace and warm action, has captured a Spaniſh xebeck frigate, of 32 guns, twenty-two long twelve-pounders, eight nines, and two heavy carronades, named the Gamo, commanded by Don Franciſco de Torris, manned by 319 naval officers, ſeamen, ſupernumeraries, and marines.—The great diſparity of force rendering it neceſſary to adopt ſome meaſure that might prove deciſive, I reſolved to board, and, with lieut. Parker, the hon. Mr. Cochrane, the boatſwain, and crew, boarded; when, by the impetuoſity of the attack, we forced them inſtantly to ſtrike their colours.—I have to lament in boarding the loſs of one man only, the ſevere wounds received by lieut. Parker, both from muſketry and the ſword, one wound received by the boatſwain, and one ſeaman. I muſt be permitted to ſay, there could not be greater regularity nor more cool determined conduct ſhewn by the men, than by the crew of the Speedy.—Lieut. Parker, whom I beg leave to recommend to their lordſhips notice, as well as the hon. Mr. Cochrane, deſerve all the approbation that can be beſtowed. The exertions and good conduct of the boatſwain, carpenter and petty officers, I acknowledge with pleaſure, as well as the ſkill and attention of Mr. Guthrie, the ſurgeon.

I have the honour to be, &c.

COCHRANE.

Liſt of killed, wounded, &c.

Speedy's force at the commencement of the action.—54 officers, men, and boys.—3 killed and 8 wounded.—14 four-pounders (guns).

Gamo's force at the commencement of the action.—274 officers, ſeamen, boys, and ſupernumeraries: 45 marines.—Total 319.—Don Franciſco de Torris, the boatſwain, and 13 men, killed; 41 wounded.—32 guns.

From the London Gazette, Aug 8.

Admiralty Office, Aug. 8, 1801.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Viſcount Nelſon, K. B. Vice Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Meduſa, off Boulogne, the 4th inſtant.

Sir,

The enemy's veſſels, brigs, and flats (lugger-rigged) and a ſchooner, twenty four in number, were this morning, at daylight, anchored in a line in front of the town of Boulogne; the wind being favourable for the bombs to act, I made the ſignal for them to weigh, and to throw ſhells at the veſſels, but as little as poſſible to annoy the town; the captains placed their ſhips in the beſt poſſible poſition, and, in a few hours, three of the flats and a brig were ſunk: and, in the courſe of the morning, ſix were on ſhore, evidently much damaged. At ſix in the evening, being high water, five of the veſſels which had been a ground hauled with difficulty into the Mole, the others remained under water; I believe the whole of the veſſels would have gone inſide the Pier, but for want of water.

What damage the enemy have ſuſtained, beyond what we ſee, is impoſſible to tell. The whole of this affair is of no further conſequence, than to ſhew the enemy they cannot, with impunity, come outſide their ports.

The officers of artillery threw the ſhells with great ſkill, and I am ſorry to ſay that captain Fyers of the Royal Artillery, is ſlightly wounded in the thigh by the burſting of an enemy's ſhell, and two ſeamen are alſo wounded.

A flat gun-veſſel is this moment ſunk.

I am, &c.

NELSON and BRONTE.

From the London Gazette, Aug. 18.

Admiralty Office, Aug. 18, 1801.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Viſcount Nelſon, K. B. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on board the Meduſa, off Boulogne, Aug. 16, 1801.

Sir,

HAVING judged it proper to attempt bringing off the enemy's flotilla, moored in the front of Boulogne, I directed the attack to be made by four diviſions of

boats for boarding, under the command of captains Somerville, Cotgrave, Jones, and Parker, and a diviſion of howitzer boats under capt. Conn. The boats put off from the Meduſa at half-paſt eleven o'clock laſt night in the beſt poſſible order, and before one o'clock this morning the firing began, and I had, from the judgement of the officers, and the zeal and gallantry of every man, the moſt perfect confidence of complete ſucceſs, but the darkneſs of the night, with the tide and half tide, ſeparated the diviſions, and from all not arriving at the ſame happy moment with capt. Parker, is to be attributed the failure of ſucceſs; but I beg to be perfectly underſtood that not the ſmalleſt blame attaches itſelf to any perſon; for although the diviſions did not arrive together, yet each (except the fourth diviſion, which could not be got up before day) made a ſucceſsful attack on that part of the enemy they fell in with, and actually took poſſeſſion of many brigs and flats, and cut their cables, but many of them being aground, and the moment of the battle's ceaſing on board them, the veſſels were filled with vollies upon vollies of muſketry, the enemy being perfectly regardleſs of their own men, who muſt have ſuffered equally with us. it was therefore impoſſible to remain on board even to burn them; but allow me to ſay, who have ſeen much ſervice this war, that more determined peſervering courage I never witneſſed, and that nothing but the impoſſibility of being ſucceſsful, from the cauſes I have mentioned, could have prevented me from having to congratulate their lordſhips; but although in value the loſs of ſuch gallant and good men is incalculable, yet, in point of numbers, it has fallen ſhort of my expectations. I muſt alſo beg leave to ſtate, that greater zeal and ardent deſire to diſtinguiſh themſelves by an attack on the enemy was never ſhewn than by all the captains, officers, and crews of all the different deſcriptions of veſſels under my command.

The commanders of the Hunter and Greyhound revenue cutters went in their boats in the moſt handſome and gallant manner to the attack. Among the many brave men wounded, I have with the deepeſt regret to place the name of my gallant good friend and able aſſiſtant capt. Edward T. Parker; alſo my flag lieut. Frederick Langford, who has ſerved with me many years; they were both wounded in attempting to board the French Commodore. To capt. Gore of the Meduſa I feel the higheſt obligations; and when their lordſhips look at the loſs of the Meduſa on this occaſion, they will agree with me, that the honour of my flag, and the cauſe of their king and country, could never have been placed in more gallant hands. Captain Bedford of the Leyden, with capt. Gore very handſomely volunteered their ſervices to ſerve under a maſter and commander; but I did not think it fair to the latter, and I only mention it to mark the zeal of thoſe officers. From the nature of the attack only a few priſoners were made; a lieutenant, eight ſeamen, and eight ſoldiers, are all they brought off. Herewith I ſend the reports of the ſeveral commanders of diviſions, and a return of killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

NELSON and BRONTE.

P. S. Captain Somerville was the ſenior maſter and commander employed.

Eugenie, off Boulogne,
My Lord, Aug. 16.

In obedience to your lordſhip's direction to ſtate the proceedings of the firſt diviſion of boats which you did me the honour to place under my command, for the purpoſe of attacking the enemy's flotilla in the bay of Boulogne, I beg leave to acquaint you, that after leaving the Meduſa laſt night, I found myſelf, on getting on ſhore, carried conſiderably, by the rapidity of the tide, to the eaſtward of the above-mentioned place; and finding that I was not likely to reach it in the order preſcribed, I gave directions for the boats to caſt each other off. By ſo doing, I was enabled to get to the enemy's flotilla a little before the dawn of day, and in the beſt order poſſible attacked, cloſe to the pier head, a brig, which, after a ſharp conteſt, I carried. Previous to ſo doing, her cables were cut; but I was prevented from towing her out by her being ſecured with a chain, and in conſequence of a very heavy fire of muſquetry and grape ſhot that was directed at us from the ſhore, three luggers, and another brig within half piſtol ſhot; and not ſeeing the leaſt proſpect of being able to get her off, I was obliged to abandon her, and puſh out of the bay, as it was then completely day light.

The undaunted and reſolute behaviour of the officers, ſeamen, and marines, was unparalleled; and I have to lament the loſs of ſeveral of thoſe brave men, a liſt of whom I encloſe you herewith.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. SOMERVILLE.

Lord Viſcount Nelſon, K. B.

Meduſa, off Boulogne,
My Lord, Aug. 16.

After the compl'ete arrangement which was made, the perfect good underſtanding and regularity with which the boats you did me the honour to put under my command left the Meduſa, I have an anxious feeling to explain to your lordſhip the failure of our enterpriſe, that, on its outſet, promiſed every ſucceſs.

Agreeable to your lordſhip's inſtructions, I proceeded with the ſecond diviſion of the boats under my direction (the half of which were under the direction of lieut. Williams, ſenior of the Meduſa,) to attack the part of the enemy's flotilla appointed for me, and at half paſt twelve had the good fortune to find myſelf cloſe to them, when I ordered lieut. Williams, with his ſub-diviſion, to puſh on to attack the veſſels to the northward of me, while I, with the others, run alongſide a large brig off the Mole Head, wearing the Commodore's pendant.—It is at this moment I feel myſelf at a loſs for words to do juſtice to the officers and crew of the Meduſa, who were in the boat with me, and to lieut. Langford, the officers and crew of the ſame ſhip, who nobly ſeconded us in the barge, until all her crew were killed or wounded; and to the honourable Mr. Carthcart, who commanded the Meduſa cutter, and ſuſtained the attack with the greateſt intrepidity, until the deſperate ſituation I was left in obliged me to call him to the aſſiſtance of the ſufferers in my boat.

The boats were no ſooner alongſide than we attempted to board: but a very ſtrong netting, traced up to her lower yards, baffled all our endeavours, and an inſtantaneous diſcharge of her guns and ſmall arms, from about two hundred ſoldiers on her gunwale, knocked myſelf, Mr. Kirby, the maſter of the Meduſa, and Mr. Gore, a midſhipman, with two thirds of the crew, upon our backs into the boat, all either killed or wounded deſperately, the barge and cutter being on the outſide, ſheered off with the tide, but the flat boat in which I was, hung alongſide, and as there was not an officer or man left to govern her, muſt have fallen into the hands of the enemy, had not Mr. Cathcart taken her in tow, and carried her off.

Mr. Williams led his ſub-diviſion up to the enemy with the moſt intrepid gallantry, took one lugger, and attacked a brig, while his crews, I am concerned to ſay, ſuffered equally with ourſelves, nearly the whole of his boat's crew were killed or wounded; lieutenant Pulley, who commanded the Meduſa's launch, and the hon. Mr. Maitland, midſhipman, were ſeverely wounded; and Mr. William Briſtow, maſter's mate, in the Meduſa's cutter, under lieut. Stewart, was killed.

I now feel it my duty to aſſure your lordſhip, that nothing could ſurpaſs the zeal, courage, and readineſs of every deſcription of officer and man under my command: and I am ſorry that my words fall ſhort of their merits, though we could not accompliſh the object we were ordered to.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD T. PARKER.
Lord Viſcount Nelſon, &c.

Ganet, Aug. 16, 1801.

My Lord,

On the night of the 15th inſt. the third diviſion of boats which I had the honour to command, aſſembled on board his majeſty's ſhip York, agreeable to your lordſhip's directions, and at eleven P. M. by ſignal from the Meduſa, proceeded, without loſs of time, to attack the enemy's flotilla, off Boulogne, as directed by your lordſhip; and as I thought it moſt adviſeable to endeavour to reduce the largeſt veſſel firſt, I loſt no time in making the attack: but in conſequence of my leading the diviſion, and the enemy opening a heavy fire from ſeveral batteries, thought it adviſeable to give the enemy as little time as poſſible, cut the tow-rope, and did not wait for the other boats, ſo that it was ſome little time before the heavy boats could get up; received ſo many ſhots through the boat's bottom, that I ſoon found her in a ſinking ſtate, and as it was not poſſible to ſtop ſo many ſhot holes, was obliged with the men, to take to another boat, and have the pleaſure to acquaint your lordſhip, that I received particular ſupport from the boats of his majeſty's ſhip York, which ſoon came up with the reſt of the diviſion I had the honour to command; but finding no proſpect of ſucceſs, and the number of men killed and wounded in the different boats, and the conſtant fire from the ſhore of grape and ſmall arms, thought it for the good of his majeſty's ſervice to withdraw the boats between two and three in the morning, as we could not board her, although every effort was made.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) ISSAAC COTGRAVE.
Lord Viſcount Nelſon, K. B. &c.

His Majeſty's ſhip Iſis,
My Lord, Sunday, Aug. 16. 1801.

In conſequence of directions received from your lordſhip, I, laſt night, on the

ſignal being made on board the Meduſa, left this ſhip with the boats of the fourth diviſion, formed with two cloſe lines, and immediately joined the other diviſions under the ſtern of the Meduſa, and from thence proceeded to put your lordſhip's order into execution, attacking the weſternmoſt part of the enemy's flotilla; but notwithſtanding every exertion made, owing to the rapidity of the tide, we could not, until near day-light, get to the weſtward of any part of the enemy's line; on approaching the eaſtern part of which, in order to aſſiſt the firſt diviſion then engaged, we met them returning. Under theſe circumſtances, and the day breaking apace, I judged it prudent to direct the officers commanding the different boats to return to their reſpective ſhips.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. JONES.

P. S. None killed or wounded on board any of the fourth diviſion.

Lord Viſcount Nelſon, K. B. &c.

Diſcovery, off Boulogne,

My Lord, 16th Aug. 1801.

I beg leave to make my report to your lordſhip of the four howitzer boats that I had the honour to command, in the attack of the enemy laſt night.

Having led in to ſupport capt. Parker's diviſion, keeping between his lines until the enemy opened their fire on him, we keeping on toward the pier until I was aground in the headmoſt boat, then opened our fire, and threw about eight ſhells into it; but, from the ſtrength of the tide coming out of the harbour, were not able to keep our ſtation off the Pier head, but continued our fire on the camp, until the enemy's fire had totally ſlackened, and capt. Parker's diviſion had paſſed without me. I beg leave to mention to your lordſhip, that I was ably ſupported by the other boats. Captain Broom and lieut. Beam of the royal artillery, did every thing in their power to annoy the enemy. The other officers of artillery were detached in the other four howitzer boats.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN CONN.

Lord Viſcount Nelſon, K. B. &c.

An Account of Officers, Seamen, and Marines killed and wounded in the Boats of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the attack of the French Flotilla, moored before Boulogne, on the night of the 15th Auguſt, 1801.

First Diviſion.

Leyden.—8 ſeamen, 3 marines, killed; 5 officers, 20 ſeamen, 15 marines, wounded. Total 51.

Eugenie.—3 ſeamen, killed; 1 officer, 5 ſeamen, wounded. Total 9.

Jamaica.—1 officer, 3 ſeamen, killed; 1 officer, 4 ſeamen, 4 marines, wounded. Total 13.

Second Diviſion.

Meduſa.—2 officers, 14 ſeamen, 4 marines, killed; 5 officers, 14 ſeamen, 6 marines, wounded. Total 55.

Queenborough (cutter).—1 ſeaman, killed; 6 ſeamen, wounded. Total 7.

Minx.—1 officer, wounded.

Third Diviſion.

York.—1 officer, 2 ſeamen, killed; 1 officer, 10 ſeamen, 5 marines, wounded. Total 19.

Gannet.—1 ſeaman, killed; 2 ſeamen, wounded. Total 3.

Ferriter.—3 ſeamen, wounded.

Providence.—3 ſeamen, wounded.

Expreſs.—4 ſeamen, wounded.

Exploſion.—1 ſeaman, killed; 2 ſeamen, wounded, Total 3.

Diſcovery.—1 ſeaman, wounded.

Fourth Diviſion.

None killed or wounded.

Total.—4 officers, 33 ſeamen, 7 marines, killed; 14 officers, 84 ſeamen, 30 marines, wounded. Total 172.

Names of officers killed and wounded.

Leyden.—Lieutenants Thomas Oliver, Francis Dickenſon, badly; capt. Young, of the marines, badly; Mr Francis Burney, maſter's mate; Mr. Samuel Spratley, midſhipman, wounded.

Eugenie.—Mr. William Baſſet, acting lieutenant, wounded.

Jamaica.—Mr. Alexander Rutherford, maſter's-mate, killed; lieutenant Jeremiah Skelton, wounded.

Meduſa.—Mr. William Gore, Mr. W. Briſtow, midſhipmen, killed; captain Edward Thornbrough Parker, lord Nelſon's aid-de-camp. Lieutenants Charles Pelley, Frederick Langford; Mr. William Kirby, maſter; the hon. Anthony Maitland, midſhipman, wounded.

York.—Mr. Berry, midſhipman, killed; Mr. Brown, gunner, wounded.

Mr. Richard Wilkinſon, commander of the Greyhound Revenue Cutter, wounded; and one ſeaman belonging to the Greyhound, likewiſe wounded.

NELSON and BRONTE.

Meduſa, Aug. 16, 1801.

EGYPT.

London Gazette Extraordinary, Aug 23.

Downing-ſtreet, Auguſt 22.

DISPATCHES (in duplicate) of which the following are copies, have this day been received at the office of the right hon. lord Hobart, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate from lieutenant-general, the hon. ſir John Hely Hutchinſon, K. B. tranſmitted in a letter from the earl of Elgin, to the right hon. lord Hawkeſbury.

Extract of a Diſpatch from the Earl of Elgin, to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated Conſtantinople, July 18.

I have the ſatisfaction of acquainting your lordſhip, that the incloſed letters to lord Hobart contain the intelligence of the ſurrender of Grand Cario to the combined forces under general Hutchinſon, the vizir and the captain Pacha.

Head-quarters, Camp before Gizeh,
My Lord, June 21.

I have nothing new or of very eſſential importance to communicate, but I will avail myſelf of the opportunity of a meſſenger going to Conſtantinople, to inform you that we are now encamped near Gizeh, which is on the oppoſite ſide of the river to Cairo. We mean to erect batteries in the courſe of twenty-four hours: it cannot hold out long, as it is a very weak place; but it covers a bridge of communication which the French have over the Nile, and it is therefore eſſential to us to have it in our poſſeſſion. This operation cannot laſt above four or five days at moſt: I then mean to croſs the river and join the army of the grand vizir; who is at preſent encamped very near Cairo: we ſhall then beſiege the place, which is garriſoned by 4 or 5000 French, but their works are very extended, and would require a much greater number of men to defend them. Great delays have been occaſioned in this operation from the low ſtate of the river, and from the bar of the Nile at Roſetta, which is frequently impaſſable for ten days together, ſo that our march has been much retarded. The difficulty of procuring proviſions for the army, and the obſtacles which we encountered in bringing the heavy artillery up the river, (which has not yet been entirely accompliſhed, have been very great. However, we have now a ſufficiency to begin the ſiege.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. H. HUTCHINSON.

To the right hon. Lord Hobart.

Head-quarters, Camp before Gizeh,
My Lord, June 29.

The combined armies advanced on both ſides of the river on the 21ſt inſtant. The Britiſh troops, and thoſe of his highneſs the captain Pacha, inveſted Gizeh, on the left bank of the Nile, while the army of his highneſs the grand vizir moved forward, and took a poſition nearly within cannon ſhot of Cairo. On the 22d, in the morning, the enemy ſent out a flag of truce, and informed me, that they wiſhed to treat for the evacuation of Cairo, and the forts thereunto belonging, upon certain conditions. After a negociation of ſeveral days, which was conducted by brigadier general Hope, with much judgment and ability, they agreed to ſurrender the town and forts on the conditions which I have the honour to incloſe.

We took poſſeſſion of the gate of Gizeh at five o'clock yeſterday evening, and alſo of the fort Sulkoſki on the Cairo ſide of the river: hoſtages have been mutually exchanged, and the final evacuation will take place in about ten days.

I ſhould ſuppoſe that there are near ſix thouſand troops of all kinds in the town, but I ſpeak without a perfect knowledge on the ſubject, as I have not yet received any returns.

This has been a long and arduous ſervice; the troops, from the great heat of the weather, the difficulty of the navigation of the river, and the entire want of roads in the country, have ſuffered a conſiderable degree of fatigue, but both men and officers have ſubmitted to it with the greateſt patience, and have manifeſted a zeal for the honour of his majeſty's arms that is above all panegyric; the conduct of the ſoldiers has been orderly and exemplary; and a diſcipline has been preſerved which would have done honour to any troops.

I am extremely obliged to lieutenant-colonel Anſtruther, quarter-maſter-general, for the great zeal and ability which he has ſhewn, under very difficult circumſtances, in forwarding the public ſervice. From generals Cradock and Doyle, who were the general officers employed immediately under my orders, I have derived the greateſt aſſiſtance, and I beg leave to recommend them as highly deſerving of his majeſty's favour.

The exertions of captain Stevenſon of the navy have been extremely laborious and conſtant during this march; they

they have done every thing that was poſſible to forward our ſupplies; and indeed, without their powerful aid, it would have been impoſſible to have proceeded. Your lordſhip will recollect, that the river is extremely low at this ſeaſon of the year, the mouth of the Nile impaſſable for days together, and the diſtance from Roſetta to Cairo between 160 and 170 miles. Capt. Stevenſon has been ably ſupported by captains Morriſon, Curry, and Hillyar, who were employed under him. The ſervice in which they have been engaged has not been a brilliant one, but I hope it will be recollected that it has been moſt uſeful, and has required conſtant vigilance and attention; it has laſted now for many weeks; the labour has been exceſſive, and the fatigue greater than I can expreſs.

This diſpatch will be delivered to you by my aid-de-camp, major Montreſor, who has been in the moſt intimate habits of confidence with me ſince my arrival in Egypt, and will be able to give your lordſhip a moſt perfect account of the ſituation of affairs in this country. I beg leave to recommend him to your lordſhip's protection, as an officer of merit, and highly deſerving of his majeſty's favour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. H. HUTCHINSON, Major-general.

To the right hon. Lord Hobart.

Here follow the articles of convention, agreed on for the evacuation of Egypt—from which we extract the two following articles:

Article 2. The French and auxiliary troops ſhall retire by land to Roſetta, proceeding by the left bank of the Nile, with their arms, baggage, field artillery, and ammunition, to be there embarked, and conveyed to the French ports of the Mediterranean, with their arms, artillery, baggage, and effects, at the expence of the allied powers. The embarkation of the ſaid French and auxiliary troops ſhall take place as ſoon as poſſible, but at the lateſt within fifteen days from the date of the ratification of the preſent convention. It is alſo agreed, that the ſaid troops ſhall be conveyed to the French ports abovementioned, by the moſt direct and expeditious route.

Article 20. The preſent convention ſhall be carried and communicated by a French officer to general Menou at Alexandria, and he ſhall be at liberty to accept of it for the French and auxiliary forces (both naval and military) which may be with him at the above-mentioned place, provided the acceptance of it ſhall be notified to the general commanding the Engliſh troops before Alexandria, within ten days from the date of the communication being made to him.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

AUGUST 1.

AT Maidſtone aſſizes, on Thurſday laſt, James and John Auſtin, brothers, were put to the bar on a charge of robbing the mail, containing the Haſtings bag, in January 1800; and the bye mails of rye, and ſeveral contiguous towns, on the 16th of March laſt, from both of which they obtained a large booty, notes to a great amount having been paid previous to the diſcovery of thoſe by whom the robbery had been perpetrated. The manner in which the diſcovery was brought about, was by tracing ſome of the notes which had been ſtolen to the poſſeſſion of James Auſtin, and by ſhewing that they could not have been obtained by him in a way conſiſtent with honeſty. This preſumptive evidence received ſtrong corroboration from the circumſtances that occurred at the time of the apprehenſion of the priſoners, as diſcloſed on the trial. It appeared that Mr. Holdſworth, the city marſhal, with proper aſſiſtants, apprehended the priſoners, and on coming down ſtairs from the lodgings where they were, a bundle of notes was found which the priſoner James had taken occaſion to let fall in his deſcent. It was proved that this bundle of notes conſiſted of the paper of different country banks, which had been ſtolen from the mails, and thus there was no doubt of the connection of this priſoner with the robbery. After all the various proofs of theſe facts had been minutely gone through, the jury brought in a verdict, acquitting the priſoner John, but finding James guilty. The judge immediately pronounced ſentence of death on the priſoner, adjudging him to be hanged in chains near the place where the robbery was committed. At firſt he was obſtinate in denying his guilt; but after the paſſing of the ſentence, he confeſſed he was concerned in the robbery, though he was not the perſon who ſtopped the horſe. He at the ſame time confeſſed having ſtolen many letters and parcels, while he was poſt-boy at Lamberhurſt, in Kent.

AUGUST 3.

Chelmsford.—All the ſoldiers and others, who were convicted of various robberies lately committed in the neighbourhood of Colcheſter, having been brought up for judgment, lord Kenyon lamented that men whoſe duty peculiarly called upon them to protect the perſons and property of the public ſhould have been the firſt to have violated both. Their cafes were attended with circumſtances of ſo enormous a nature, that they had no mercy to expect on this ſide the grave, and adviſed them to prepare for that awful moment which was to expiate their offences with regard to ſociety.—The priſoners, who were all young men, ſeemed very much affected; they fell on their knees, and begged for mercy.—Lord Kenyon regretted the neceſſity for cutting off ſo many young men from the earth in the prime of life; but their contrition came too late. They were taken from the bar: one of them was in a manner forced away. The judge, after paſſing ſentence, concluded the aſſizes, and left the town, having previouſly reſpited ſeveral of the capital convicts. With the exception of a very few, the ſoldiers were left for execution.

A cauſe of conſiderable conſequence was tried at Bury.—Mr. Grigby, a gentleman in the neighbourhood, determining to try the legality of bank notes as a tender, went to the bank of meſſrs. Oakes and ſon, in that town, and demanded caſh for 50l worth of notes of their own, for which he received part in caſh, according to the accuſtomed proportion, and the reſt in Bank of England notes. Mr. Grigby demurred, but took them. Afterward he went with his ſervant, who produced by his order a five guinea note of meſſrs. Oakes, for which caſh was paid; a ſecond, caſh alſo; then a third, for which a bank note was tendered; Mr. Grigby refuſed it, and declared, his only object was to bring an action if the paper of the Bank of England was offered him: it was offered, and refuſed, and the action brought. The queſtion for deciſion was divided; the one reſpecting the legality of the tender was reſerved for a caſe to be tried in the courts of Weſtminſter. The fact of Mr. Grigby's demanding caſh, and bringing the action becauſe it was refuſed, was now to be decided. Mr. baron Hotham, in his charge to the jury, directed them to find for the plaintiff; but obſerved, 'Who this Mr. Grigby is, I know not; I never ſaw him; he may be a gentleman—I ſuppoſe he is; but had I ſeen him previous to the trial, I ſhould have recommended to him, urged him, nay, implored him, to withdraw the action—for I muſt ſay, it is the moſt wanton, buſy, officious, ill-judged, unprecedented, and extraordinary attack I have known in a court of juſtice. What his motive is, or can be, I have no conception; but the effect, if perſiſted in, and followed up, can have no other tendency than to throw the whole kingdom into confuſion; to overturn every branch of circulation and induſtry, and be attended with conſequences, which, I hope, no man would deliberately look to. It is a conduct which ſurpaſſes comprehenſion. He knew in his heart that the bank note in his hand was as good as caſh in any town in England.' The jury brought in a verdict for the defendants, meſſrs. Oakes. The judge ordered them to reconſider the verdict. The jury returned the ſame verdict. The judge complimented their motives, which were obvious; but recommended a further conſideration, that their verdict might go with the evidence, obſerving, that the general queſtion muſt be tried at Weſtminſter-hall. The jury then ſubmitted, and gave their verdict for the plaintiff.

AUGUST 8.

Downing-ſtreet, Aug. 6. His majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to ſignify his approbation and acceptance of the offer of the court of directors of the Eaſt India company, to add a company of artillery to the brigade of Royal Eaſt India volunteers; and alſo the unanimous offer of the non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the three regiments, to march with their officers to any part of the kingdom, whenever his majeſty may be pleaſed to call for their ſervices.

Lord NELSON's Addreſs to his Squadron after the Attack upon the Flotilla at Boulogne.

Meduſa, off Boulogne, Aug. 5.

Lord Nelſon has reaſon to be very much ſatisfied with the captains of the bombs, for their placing of the veſſels yeſterday; it was impoſſible that they could have been better ſituated, and the artillery officers have ſhown great ſkill in entirely diſabling ten of the armed veſſels out of twenty four oppoſed to them; and many others, lord Nelſon believes, are much damaged. The commander in chief cannot avoid noting the great zeal and deſire to attack the enemy in a cloſer, and different combat, which manifeſted itſelf in all ranks of perſons, and which lord Nelſon would gladly

have given full ſcope to, had the attempt at this moment been proper; but the officers and others may rely, that an early opportunity ſhall be given them for ſhowing their judgment, zeal, and bravery. The hired and revenue cutters kept under ſail, and performed the duty entruſted to them with a great deal of ſkill.

(Signed) NELSON and BRONTE.

A number of reports having been circulated reſpecting the unfortunate accident which happened to the marquis of Abercorn, the following account we underſtand to be correct: as the marquis of Abercorn, on Saturday the 1ſt inſtant, was driving lady Abercorn and lady C. Hamilton, in a phaeton, on the road between Stanmore and Edgware, the horſes took fright, and the reins unfortunately breaking, ran againſt the bank with ſuch violence as to throw out the marquis, who was ſitting on the oppoſite ſide. By this accident, both his legs were broken, one juſt above the ancle, the other a compound fracture at the ancle joint. The horſes ran about a quarter of a mile farther, and at a turning threw the ladies into a hedge, but happily neither of them received any material injury.

AUGUST 12.

On Saturday morning, as ſir William Leighton and Mr. Selby, fiſhmonger, were driving on the Graveſend road, in a ſingle horſe chaiſe, to a farm of ſir William's in that neighbourhood, one of the ſprings of the chaiſe gave way, which produced a ſudden noiſe, and ſo frightened the horſe, that he ſet off immediately on a gallop. In endeavouring to keep the horſe in, the animal began to kick in a moſt violent manner, and it was thought leſs hazardous to jump out, than to riſk almoſt certain death by keeping in it, as the chaiſe could not hold long together. In the attempt to jump out, ſir W. Leighton had a ſmall bone broken near the ancle which has ſwelled exceedingly, and his other ancle is ſeverely ſprained. Mr. Selby's misfortune is ſtill worſe; he had three ribs on one ſide broken, and was otherwiſe ſo much bruiſed, that he was taken to the neareſt houſe where the accident happened, at which place he remains dangerouſly ill.

AUGUST 16.

A ſtatue of Suwarrow, in marble, has been placed in the Imperial garden, at Peterſburgh, in the preſence of the emperor, the royal family, and ſeveral regiments of life guards, accompanied by muſic. Prince Conſtantine made a ſpeech on the occaſion.

AUGUST 18.

Yeſterday morning, about nine o'clock, the four following malefactors were executed purſuant to their ſentence, over the gateway of the New Gaol in Horſemonger-lane, Southwark; namely, Charles Watſon, aged about ſixty, for coining; T. Smith and John White, for burglaries; and William Harriſon, for a rape. William Stedman was reprieved for fourteen days. They all behaved with becoming reſignation. The concourſe of perſons aſſembled upon the occaſion was very great.

AUGUST 22.

Suſſex Agricultural Society.—This reſpectable and uſeful ſociety held their laſt meeting on Wedneſday ſe'nnight at Lewes, which was attended by a number of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſonages in the country. His royal highneſs the prince of Wales, the prince of Orange, the dukes of Richmond and Bedford, the earl of Egremont, lord Carrington, preſident of the Board of Agriculture, with a long train of other perſons who are moſt illuſtrious for their taſte in agricultural improvements, by their preſence on this occaſion diſplayed their wiſh to promote the ends of the inſtitution. The company aſſembled firſt proceeded to inſpect the large ſhow of animals, and having gratified their curioſity in the fulleſt manner, adjourned to the Star Inn to dinner, where nearly three hundred ſat down to an elegant entertainment. The earl of Egremont, who is the preſident, then received the reports of the judges, and in an elegant and ſuitable ſpeech thanked them for the trouble and attention they had diſplayed in forming their deciſion. The cup ſo liberally given by Mr. Ellman, of Glynde, for the beſt one year old ſouth down ram, was adjudged to Mr. Peckham, of Charlton. A challenge was read from ſir H. J. Mildmay, to produce a yearling heifer, a two years old heifer, and a three years old one, for ten guineas, againſt an equal number of the Suſſex breed; but ſir Harry not having produced the cattle, the bet was decided in favour of Mr. Alfrey. A variety of other prizes were allotted, and every thing in the different exhibitions was highly gratifying to the ſpectators. It proved how much has already been effected by a ſpirit of emulation, and how much more may ſtill be hoped from the continued exertions of inſtitutions of this nature.

Extract of a Letter from Deal, Aug. 18.

Lord Nelſon, with that humanity which has characterized his naval career, has

paid frequent viſits to the wounded officers at ſick quarters here, who ſo nobly ſhed their blood under his orders at the attack of the French flotilla off Boulogne. A number of the wounded have died ſince their being landed, among whom are meſſrs. Williams and Gore, two midſhipmen belonging to his majeſty's ſhip Meduſa, and they were both this morning interred in one grave. His lordſhip followed their bodies to the ground, with eight captains in the navy, preceded by a file of marines, who fired three vollies over the place of their interment. An immenſe crowd of ſpectators were preſent to witneſs this laſt tribute of reſpect to the memory of two gallant young officers, who, had they lived, would have been an ornament to that profeſſion in which they ſo nobly fell.

AUGUST 24.

Plan for raiſing Three Millions by way of Lottery, for the Service of the Year 1802.

The preſent lottery regulation acts, viz. 22 Geo. III, cap. 47, and 27 Geo. III, cap. 1. to be repealed, and the Iriſh lottery aboliſhed. An act to be paſſed to eſtabliſh ſix lotteries, of 10,000 tickets each, at fifty pounds per ticket; which will raiſe 3,000,000l. One lottery to be drawn every two months, the firſt to be in July, and each lottery to be drawn in one week. A ſuitable place to be hired or built for drawing, ſomewhere about the Bank. The prizes to be deemed 3 per cent annuities, and to be transferred to the ticket holders, immediately after the end of each reſpective lottery. The dividends on the prizes to be paid in the following October and April, after the lottery ſhall ceaſe drawing. The act of parliament for creating the ſix lotteries, to authoriſe the chancellor of the exchequer to ſell them by public contract, if he thinks proper, and to ſettle the ſcheme of each lottery: and to publiſh the ſame in the Gazette two months before each drawing begins. Ticket to be divided in ſhares or chances, at the will of the contractors. A clauſe to be inſerted in the act againſt perſons not licenſed ſelling ſhares and chances of tickets, or receiving money to return money, goods, wares or merchandizes, upon the event of any number; and licenſed office-keepers to ſhare ten tickets in each lottery, as a qualification. Contractors may purchaſe the whole of the ſix lotteries, or any one or more of them. One and a quarter per cent. diſcount to be allowed for prompt payment of the tickets.

Proclamation iſſued at Liſbon on the 20th ult. on the Occaſion of the Peace between Portugal and Spain.

Having with the mercy of God been enabled to put a ſtop to the effuſion of human blood, who, by his all powerful providence, has cauſed the bleſſings of peace to ſucceed the horrors of war, conſummated, by the Divine Power, by a treaty of peace and amity concluded at Badajos, on the 6th day of June, of this preſent year, between me and the king of Spain, followed by the formal ratifications, ultimately exchanged in the aforeſaid city of Badajos by the ſame authorities, on the 16th of the ſame month of June; by virtue of which treaty of peace and its ratifications, is reeſtabliſhed a ſincere and conſtant amity and friendſhip between me and his Catholic majeſty, don Charles IV, our heirs, ſucceſſors, kingdoms, ſtates, provinces, and ſubjects of every condition whatever, without exception of perſons or places. This we make known to our ſupreme council (Deſembargode Paco) for them to promulgate the ſame throughout my kingdom, that from the day of this publication, after having returned thanks to the Almighty for ſo great a bleſſing, all my ſubjects, of every rank and condition whatever, are to abſtain from every kind or act of hoſtility, and to proſecute no farther hoſtilities againſt perſons and property of the ſaid court of Spain, or its ſubjects; but, as heretofore, to renew an open communication, a ſincere friendſhip and reciprocal correſpondence, and to uſe every means to attain the reeſtabliſhment of entire union. And whoever acts to the contrary will incur the penalties and puniſhments inflicted on the diſturbers of the public peace.

We have cauſed this, by the means of our council, to be publicly affixed, and to be made as public as poſſible.

Given at our palace at Queluz, July 20.

(Signed) PRINCE REGENT.

AUGUST 25.

Whatever may be the future objects of lord Nelſon's enterpriſing ſpirit, it is evident that he is neither diſmayed by the failure of his attack on the gun veſſels at Boulogne; nor is his ſuperior at the head of the board of admiralty diſſatisfied with his ſervice, appears from the following orders circulated on board his flotilla.

Meduſa, Downs, Aug. 19.

Vice-admiral lord Nelſon has the greateſt ſatisfaction in ſending to the captains, officers, and men under his command, that were employed on the late attempt on

the enemy's flotilla off Boulogne, an extract of a letter which he has received from the firſt lord of the admiralty, not only approving of their zeal and perſevering courage, but beſtowing the higheſt praiſe on them.

The vice-admiral begs to aſſure them, that the enemy will not have long reaſon to boaſt of their ſecurity; for he truſts, ere long, to aſſiſt them in perſon in a way which will completely annihilate the whole of them. Lord Nelſon is convinced, that if it had been poſſible for men to have brought the enemy's flotilla out, the men that were employed to do ſo would have accompliſhed it. The moment the enemy have the audacity to caſt off the chains which fix their veſſels to the ground, that moment lord Nelſon is well perſuaded they will be conducted by his brave followers to a Britiſh port, or ſent to the bottom.

NELSON and BRONTE.

Extract of a Letter from Earl St. Vincent, to Lord Viſcount Nelſon, K. B. dated the 17th inſtant.

It is not given to us to command ſucceſs. Your lordſhip, and the gallant officers and men under your orders, moſt certainly deſerve it; and I cannot ſufficiently expreſs my admiration of the zeal and perſevering courage with which this gallant enterpriſe was followed up; lamenting moſt ſincerely the loſs ſuſtained in it. The manner in which the enemy's flotilla was made faſt to the ground, and to each other, could not have been foreſeen: the higheſt praiſe is due to your lordſhip, and all under your command, who were actors in this gallant attempt.

SHIPS captured from the ENEMY.

L'EGYPTE, 16 guns, by the Heureux.

L'Invention, 24 guns, by the Immortalite.

Coriveſſe, one gun, by the El Corſo.

Le Tigre, eight guns, by the Mercury.

El Cantara, 22 guns, and a lugger, 10 guns, by La Conſtance and Stork.

General Malartic, 14 guns, by the Phenix Eaſt Indiaman.

BIRTHS.

LADY Katherine Foreſter, a ſon and heir.

Lady of J. Hawkins, Whitſhed, eſq. rear-admiral of the red, two ſons.

Counteſs of Glaſgow, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAPTAIN Jeremiah Martin Johnſon, to miſs Jane Mandeville, late of Woodbridge, Suffolk.

John Grammar, eſq. of Storey's-gate, Weſtminſter, to miſs Editha M'Comb, daughter of John M'Comb, eſq. of Walcot-place, Lambeth.

Langford Millington, eſq. of Berner-ſtreet, to miſs Eleanor Shermer, a daughter of William Shermer, eſq of South Lambeth, Lawn.

Lieutenant colonel Hutchinſon, of the 49th regiment, to miſs Letitia Vaillant, youngeſt daughter of Paul Vaillant, eſq. Pall-mall.

William Blackett, eſq. only ſon of ſir Edward Blackett, bart. of Matſen, in Northumberland, to miſs Keene, eldeſt daughter of Benjamin Keene, eſq. Weſtoe-lodge, in Cambridgeſhire.

Sir Edmund Carrington, of Ceylon, to miſs Paulina Belli, youngeſt daughter of John Belli, eſq. of Southampton.

Colonel Rochfort, to miſs Mann, third daughter of ſir Horace Mann, bart.

Right hon. lord Aylmer, to miſs Louiſa Call, ſecond daughter of the late ſir John Call, bart.

Brigadier general Dannet, to miſs White, ſiſter to lord viſcount Bantry.

Thomas Creſſwell, eſq. of Golden-ſquare, to miſs Old, of Newington-place.

Sir Marcus Somerville, bart. to miſs Marianne Meredyth, daughter of ſir Richard Georges Meredyth, bart.

Joſeph Jekyll, eſq. M. P. to miſs Sloane.

J. Hawkins, eſq. of Sudbury, to miſs Sibthorp, daughter of H. Sibthorp, eſq. M. P. for Lincoln.

Rear-admiral Wilſon, of Redgrave hall, Suffolk, to miſs Catharine Pollard, daughter of John Pollard, eſq. of Ewell, Surry.

Dr. Croſſman, of Briſtol, to miſs Hannah More.

DEATHS.

THOMAS Finimore Saunders, eſq. of Upper Phillimore-place, Kenſington.

Harry Daniel Mander, eſq. of Bath.

Mrs. Pettet, at Dartford, aged 86.

Right hon. ſir Grey Cooper, bart. aged 74.

Lord Roſſmore, of Ireland.

Lieutenant-general Alexander Campbell of Glendarnel.

Mr. John Tourle, of Landport, near Lewes, an eminent farmer.

William Bowles, eſq. of Abingdon, aged 74.

Joſeph Shrimpton, eſq. of Clapham.

Rev. T. King, D. D. chancellor of Lincoln.

Major Brown, of the Leiceſterſhire militia.

Mrs. Sellon, relict of the late Rev. William Sellon, miniſter of St. James', Clerkenwell.

Mr. Wild, upward of twenty years prompter of Covent-garden theatre.

William Oliver, eſq. of Belvidere, aged 72.

John Bond, eſq. banker, aged 70.

John Farhill, eſq. of Mortimer-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

Earl of Aberdeen.

Chriſtopher Barton Metcalf, eſq. of Weſtham.

Sir William Plomer, knt. alderman of Baſſiſhaw-ward.

William Story, eſq. at Chatham, aged 81.

William Rix, eſq. Town-clerk for the city of London.

PROMOTIONS.

DUKE of Portland—lord-preſident of the privy council.

Right hon. Thomas lord Pelham—one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

Charles Morice Pole, eſq. vice-admiral of the blue—a baronet.

Whitehall, Auguſt 4. The king has been pleaſed to grant the dignity of a baron of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the right hon. Horatio viſcount Nelſon, knight of the moſt hon. order of the Bath, and vice-admiral of the blue ſquadron of his majeſty's fleet, (duke of Bronte in Sicily, knight of the grand croſs of the order of St. Ferdinand and of merit, and of the Imperial order of the Creſcent) and to the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten, by the name, ſtile, and title of baron Nelſon, of the Nile, and of Hilborough, in the county of Norfolk; with remainders to Edmund Nelſon, clerk, rector of Burnham Thorpe, in the ſaid county of Norfolk, father of the ſaid Horatio viſcount Nelſon, and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten; and to the heirs male lawfully begotten, and to be begotten, ſeverally and ſucceſſively of Suſannah the wife of Thomas Bolton, eſq. and ſiſter of the ſaid Horatio viſcount Nelſon; and in default of ſuch iſſue, to the heirs male of Catherine the wife of George Matcham, eſq. another ſiſter of the ſaid Horatio viſcount Nelſon.

BANKRUPTS. From the GAZETTE.

JULY 28.

M. COLLIN, and T. Lewis, Hatton-garden, navy-agents.

J. I. Keighly, F. Fergusſon, and W. Armſtrong, London, merchants.

W. Marſden, and C. Tonge, Liverpool, merchants.

G Seagram, Tiverton, in Devonſhire, grocer.

E. Griffin, Bedwardine, Worceſterſhire, grocer.

J. Thomas, Bathwick, Somerſetſhire, dealer.

AUGUST 1.

T. Motterſhead, Mancheſter, cotton-manufacturer.

J. Calecom, Bow-ſtreet, Covent-garden, bricklayer.

W. Marſden, Mancheſter, merchant.

J. Evans, Blackrod, Lancaſhire, victualler.

W. Marſden, and C. Tonge, Liverpool, merchants.

J. Brain, Briſtol, dealer.

D. Swallow, Rotherhithe, Surry, victualler.

AUGUST 4.

J. Holmes, and J. Palmer, Crown-ſtreet, Strand, army commiſſion brokers.

R. Maddocks, Barge-yard, Bucklerſbury, broker.

AUGUST 8.

J. Firth, Sowerby, Yorkſhire, cornfactor.

J. Phillips, Walcot, in Somerſetſhire, baker.

J. Summervait, Liverpool, merchant.

W. Somervaille, Grange court, Carey-ſtreet, taylor.

T. Millar, and J. Holme, Mancheſter, dealers.

J. Clay, Barley, Yorkſhire, dryſalter.

T. Braſſey, Wigan, Lancaſhire, ſhopkeeper.

W. Day, Cheapſide, man's-mercer.

AUGUST 10.

J. Middlewood, Mancheſter, fruiterer.

G. Collier, Iron-bridge, Salop, money-ſcrivener.

T. Gilks, Warwick, cornfactor.

J. Horne the younger, Woodbridge, in Suffolk, corn merchant.

T. Gore, College-hill, warehouſeman.

J. Matthews, Gargrave, in Yorkſhire, dealer.

H. Hardy, Long lane, card-maker.

R. Maddocks, and W. Maddocks, Barge-yard, Bucklerſbury, warehouſemen.

T. Toy, Penryn, in Cornwall, linen-draper.

AUGUST 15.

M. Kelly, Camden-row, warehouſeman.

R. Bleſſard, Gnat-bank, in Lancaſhire, miller.

B. Field, Union-ſtreet, upholſterer.

T. N. Aſheton, Liverpool, merchant.
J. Harriſon, Leeds, in Yorkſhire, merchant.

AUGUST 18.

J. Wood, and J. Wood, Wedneſbury, Staffordſhire, gun-lock-makers.
W. Baldwin, Wigan, in Lancaſhire, ſcrivener.
J. Damerum, Portſmouth, baker.
W. Nunny, Langford, Somerſetſhire, dealer.
J. Sheriff, Hatton-garden, merchant.

AUGUST 22.

S. French the younger, Hertford, mealman.
J. Galliers, St. John's-ſtreet, Weſt Smithfield, baker.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[In boards, or ſewed, at the Prices affixed.]

EVANS' Cambrian Itinerary, or Welſh Tourift, 8vo, 10s 6d.
Macneill's Poetical Works, 2 vol. 12mo, 14s.
Murray's Introduction to the Engliſh Reader, 12mo, 3s, bound.
Buſby's Dictionary of Muſic, 12mo, 6s.
Atala, or Hiſtory of Two Lovers, 12mo, 3s 6d.
Thomſon's Family Phyſician, 12mo, 6s.
Cowper's Poems from the French, &c. 18mo, 3s.
Lyſon's Moſaic Pavements, at Horkſtow, folio, 3l 3s.
Watkins' Scripture Biography, 12mo, 4s 6d, bound.
Adams' Obſervations on the Cancerous Breaſt, 8vo, 3s 6d.
Flowers of Perſian Literature, Perſian and Engliſh, 4to, 18s.
Napleton's Advice to a Miniſter of the Goſpel, 8vo, 3s 6d.
Lawrence's Inquiry into the Structure of the Horſe, 4to, 1l 11s 6d.
Gordon's Hiſtory of the Iriſh Rebellion, 1798, &c. 8vo, 8s.
Beauties of Britiſh Poetry, 12mo, 5s.
Confeſſion, a Novel, 5 vol. 12mo, 1l.
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Tooti Nameh, or Tales of the Parrot, Perſian and Engliſh, royal 8vo, 18s.
Dancer's Medical Aſſiſtant, for Jamaica, 4to, 1l 1s.
Stevens' Sermons, 3 vol. 8vo, 1l 1s.
Sermons on the Doctrines and Duties of Chriſtianity, 8vo, 5s.
Wakefield's (P.) Juvenile Travellers, 12mo, 4s. 6d.
Humoriſt's Miſcellany, 12mo, 4s.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN.

Auguſt 15, 1801.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Buſhels.

Inland Counties.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middleſex	123	1	57	8	47	10	37	9
Surry	125	8	56	0	47	6	35	4
Hertford	111	0	60	9	45	0	34	9
Bedford	120	9	73	6	80	0	53	0
Huntingdon	107	11	——		50	0	25	4
Northampton	120	0	——		67	0	29	8
Rutland	100	6	——		72	0	38	0
Leiceſter	114	7	86	8	55	11	31	4
Nottingham	116	10	——		60	0	37	6
Derby	129	4	——		——		38	6
Stafford	137	9	——		77	4	39	11
Salop	121	7	87	6	——		40	6
Hereford	130	1	81	0	79	11	43	1
Worceſter	134	6	97	8	69	0	41	6
Warwick	125	11	——		74	0	37	3
Wilts	110	4	——		53	6	33	0
Berks	112	11	——		49	9	32	8
Oxford	122	2	——		62	2	33	0
Bucks	114	8	——		57	6	37	0
Brecon	115	4	——		——		38	3
Montgomery	153	9	112	0	96	0	40	0
Radnor	142	3	——		89	3	34	6

Maritime Counties.

Eſſex	107	4	46	6	43	9	31	3
Kent	112	6	——		48	6	32	0
Suſſex	125	0	——		——		36	0
Suffolk	111	0	——		33	5	31	1
Cambridge	104	2	58	0	——		22	2
Norfolk	109	5	72	0	37	3	28	0
Lincoln	109	3	71	0	71	3	30	0
York	123	2	85	4	64	2	30	11
Durham	126	6	59	6	40	8	41	*
Northumberland	125	11	72	0	53	2	38	8
Cumberland	143	4	84	4	71	7	47	4
Weſtmorland	139	5	105	6	83	0	44	11
Lancaſter	127	9	——		——		39	5
Cheſter	103	8	——		——		——	
Flint	None		bro't		forSale		——	
Denbigh	131	4	——		73	6	38	4
Angleſea	None		bro't		forSale		——	
Carnarvon	120	0	84	0	67	4	36	0
Merioneth	140	2	——		78	0	41	4
Cardigan	125	5	——		82	4	——	
Pembroke	132	1	——		83	4	——	
Carmarthen	140	4	——		100	0	——	
Glamorgan	126	6	——		——		38	5
Glouceſter	135	9	——		92	1	37	11
Somerſet	134	11	——		——		34	0
Monmouth	156	0	——		——		——	
Devon	146	1	——		75	11	32	10
Cornwall	130	10	——		77	4	27	10
Dorſet	131	6	——		——		32	0
Hants	126	9	——		55	0	33	5

Average of England and Wales.

Per Quarter	124	9	76	4	65	10	35	11

Aug. 20—Peck Loaf, 5s 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, July 1802.

D.	H.	Baro.	T. out	T. in	H.	C.	Wind.	Weather, &c. Rain 3,81
1	7	29,83	58	64	63	3	W 1	. little rain. fine
	2	29,77	66	65	56	3	S 1	. ſhower and little thunder. chiefly cloudy
2	7	29,77	58	62,5	66	3	S 1	. ſhowers: fine
	2	29,77	66,5	63,5	59	2	SSW 2	. cloudy eve: much rain
3	7	29,79	57	62	73	5	ESE 1	rain. fine and wind NNE: little wet
	2	29,84	64,5	64,5	63	4	N 1	. fine. cloudy night and rain at times
4	7	29,92	58,5	63	67	2	NW 1	: ſhower
	2	29,94	66	64,5	61	3	W 2	. little wet. cloudy night: rain. fine
5	7	29,84	59,5	63	66	2	SSW 2	. little rain. fine
	2	29,86	67,5	66	59	3	SSW 2	. calm eve: gentle rain
6	7	29,83	59	62,5	72	h	SW 0	gentle rain. little wind s and fair
	2	29,78	67,5	67	68	5	S 1	. gentle rain. fine eve
7	7	29,87	60,5	65	68	4	SW 1	. fine
	2	29,67	69	67	61	3	SSW 2	. calm eve
8	7	29,74	62	67	68	4	SSW 1	. ſhowers and fine with more wind
	2	29,71	66	66,5	64	3	SSW 2	. little wet. fine. ſhowery night
9	7	29,62	58	64	68	4	WSW 3	. ſhowers and fine
	2	29,75	63,5	65	61	3	W 3	. leſs wind at eve
10	7	29,97	52,5	59,5	63	1	W 1	. chiefly cloudy
N	2	30,03	63	61,5	55	4	WNW 1	. fine night
11	7	30,04	53,5	59	61	h	W 0	. wind ssw. much ſmall rain: chiefly fair
	2	29,92	64	62,5	68	4	SSW 1	. wet at times. very cloudy eve. chiefly rain
12	7	29,72	58,5	63,5	72	5	SW 2	chiefly rain: chiefly fair and fine
	2	29,71	64,5	64,5	59	2	W 3	. cloudy at times. leſs wind
13	7	29,94	58	61	66	3	W 1	
	2	29,93	64,5	64	63	4	SW 1	. little rain at times
14	7	29,89	57,5	63	70	4	SSW 1	hazy. little wet but chiefly fine
	2	29,90	69,5	64,5	63	4	SSW 1	. more cloudy eve. chiefly gentle rain
15	7	29,72	57	63	69	h	SSW 1	chiefly gentle rain: fine
	2	29,60	64,5	64	63	3	SW 1	hazy. ſhower of hail and rain. fine
16	7	29,56	55,5	61,5	66	2	WSW 0	hazy: gentle rain and diſtant thunder
	2	29,55	59	62	64	5	W 1	. chiefly cloudy and rain at times
17	7	29,62	55	60	67	4	W 0	. little wet. chiefly cloudy
	2	29,70	64,5	62	63	3	SE 1	. little wet. clear night
18	7	29,92	55	61	68	h	NNW 1	. fine
	2	29,99	66,5	64	62	2	NNW 1	. wind w. clear night
19	7	30,09	55,5	61,5	70	h	W 1	. fine
	2	30,13	72,5	65,5	58	2	W 1	
20	7	30,25	58,5	64	72	f	NW 0	. fine
	2	30,28	72,5	67	61	1	N 1	
21	7	30,28	66,5	64,5	63	2	N 1	hazy. bright
	2	30,27	77,5	70	58	2	N 1	
22	7	30,27	66,5	68	61	3	N 1	
	2	30,29	76,5	71,5	61	3	NNW 1	. ſlight ſhower. wind E. clear night
23	7	30,31	64	68	67	4	E 0	hazy. more cloudy
	2	30,29	71,5	70,5	63	5	E 0	. little wind and leſs cloudy. fine eve
24	7	30,19	60	65,5	65	1	NE 2	
	2	30,11	69,5	67,5	59	3	ENE 2	. cloudy. rainy night: chiefly fair
25	7	30,07	57,5	63	64	4	NE 1	. fine
F	2	30,04	67,5	66	61	3	N 1	. wind WNW. calm eve
26	7	30,04	58	64	65	0	WNW 0	hazy
	2	30,04	72	64	58	2	WNW 1	. more cloudy eve
27	7	30,06	62,5	65	79	h	E 0	. fine. cloudy: ſhower. fine
	2	30,08	70	68	62	3	E 1	. little wet. more cloudy
28	7	30,06	62	65,5	72	4	E 1	: little wet
	2	30,07	67,5	66,5	62	5	E 2	. gentle rain at night
29	7	30,07	59	64,5	72	h	ENE 1	
	2	30,03	65,5	66	69	5	E 2	. fine: wind and rain. fair
30	7	29,74	62	64,5	79	5	ENE 1	. leſs cloudy: fine
	2	29,72	72	67,5	65	2	S 1	
31	7	29,74	61,5	65,5	71	4	S 1	. little rain but fine at times
	2	29,72	69,5	67,5	67	4	ESE 1	. fine. cloudy night

PRICES of STOCKS, from JULY 29 to AUGUST 28, 1801, both inclusive.

By ANTHONY CLARKE, Stockbroker, No. 29, Princes-Street, Lothbury.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per C. reduced.	3 per C. consols.	4 per C. Anns.	Old 5 per C. Conf.	New 5 per C. Anns.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	India Stock.	Imperial 3 per C.	Imperial Ann.	Exchequer Bills.	Engliſh Lot. Tic.	Iriſh Lot. Tic.
29	166	59	57⅝ ¼ 58½	78 ¼ ⅜	92	93	17 ⅞	5 ⅛		57 ⅝	11 ⅛ ¼	3d. dif.		
30	166	59 ⅛	58⅛ ¼ ⅜	78 ⅜ ½	92 ⅛	93 ¾	18	5 ⅛ ⅜			11 ⅛ ¼	3		
31	166 ¼	59 ⅛	58⅜ ⅞ ¼	78 ½ ⅝	92 ⅛	94 ⅛	18	5 ⅛	192 ½	58 ⅛	11 ⅛ ¼	2		
1		59 ¼ ½	58⅝ ⅛ 59	79 ¼	93 ⅛ ½	94 ¼ ½	18 ⅛	5 ⅛ ⅜		58 ⅛ ⅜ ½	11 ⅛ ¼	1		
3	167	59 ¼ ½ ¾	58⅞ ⅛ 58⅞		94 ¼	95 ¼	18 ⅛	5 ⅛ ⅜		58 ⅝ ¾		1		
4	167	59 ⅜	59⅛ ⅛ 58⅞	79 ⅜ ½ ⅝	94 ⅛	95 ⅜	18 ⅛ ½		193	58 ¾	11 ⅜	1		
5	167 ¼	59 ⅞	59¼ ⅛ 58⅞	79 ⅝ ¾	94	95 ⅛	18 ⅛ ½	5 ¼		59	11 ½ ¼	par		
6	167 ½	59 ⅜ ½	59⅜ ⅝ ⅞	79 ¾	93 ¾	95	18 ⅜ ½	5 ¼	193 ¾	58 ¾ ⅜	11 ⅜ ½	par		
7		59 ⅛ ⅜	58⅜ ¼ ⅞	79 ⅛ ½	94	95	18 ⅜ ½			58 ⅜	11 ⅜ ½	par		
8		59 ⅜	59⅛	79 ⅛ ½ ¾	94 ⅛	95 ⅛	18 ⅜ ½			59		par		
10	167	60	59⅜ ¼ ½	79 ¼ ½ ¾	94 ⅛ ⅜	95 ¼ ⅜	18 ⅜ ½				11 ½ ⅝	par		
11	167 ½	60 ¼	59½ ⅜ ⅝	79 ⅝	94 ⅜	96 ⅛	18 ½			59 ⅝	11 ⅝	par		
12														
13	168	61 ½	60½ 60	80 ⅜ ½ ⅝	95 ¼ ½	96 ⅝ ¾	18 ⅝ ⅞	5 ¼	197	59 ¼	11 ⅝	par		
14	168 ½	60 ¾	59⅞ 60 ⅜	80 ⅝ ¾	95 ½	96 ¾	18 ⅝ ⅞		198	59 ½ ¾				
15	169	61 ½	60⅜ ⅝	81 ⅛ ½	96 ⅛ ½	97 ⅛ ½	18 ⅞			60 ⅛ ½	11 ¾			
17		61 ¼	60⅜ 61	81 ⅛ ½ ⅝	96 ⅛ ½	97 ⅛ ½	18 ⅞	5 ⅛		60 ½				
18		61 ⅜	61⅛ 60⅞	81 ⅝ ¾	96 ⅜ ½	97 ⅜ ½	18 ⅞	5 ⅛			11 ⅞			
19	169	61 ¼	60⅜ ⅜	81 ¾	96 ⅜ ½	97 ½ ¾	18 ⅞	5 ⅛	197 ½	60 ¼	11 ¼	2		
20	169	61	60⅜ ¼	81 ¾	95 ½ ⅝	96 ½ ⅞	18 ⅞	5 ⅛	197 ¼	60 ⅛	11 ⅜	2		
21	169	61	60¼ 59⅞	80 ¾ ½	95 ⅝	96 ⅝	18 ⅞		197	59 ⅞	11 ⅜	2		
22		60 ¼	60⅛ ¼	80 ½	95 ⅝	96 ½	18 ⅞	5 ⅛				2		
24	169	60 ⅛	60½ 59⅝									2		
25		60 ⅛	59⅞ ½	80 ⅛ ½	94 ⅞ ½	96 ⅛ ½	18 ⅝	5 ⅛		59 ⅜	11 ⅝	2		
26		60 ⅛	60	80 ⅛ ½	95 ½ ⅝	96 ½	18 ½ ¾	5 ⅛						
27		61	60⅛ ⅜	81	95 ⅝	97	18 ¾	5 ⅛						
28	168 ½	61	60⅜ ½	80 ⅞	95 ⅝	97 ¼	18 ¼	5 ⅛		60 ⅛	11 ¼			

☞ In the 3 per Cent. conſols. the higheſt and loweſt Price of each Day is given; in every other Article the higheſt Price only, the Long, Short, and Imperial Annuities excepted, which are given within a fifteenth of the higheſt Price. In the different Funds that are ſhut, the Prices are given with the Dividend till the Days of Opening.